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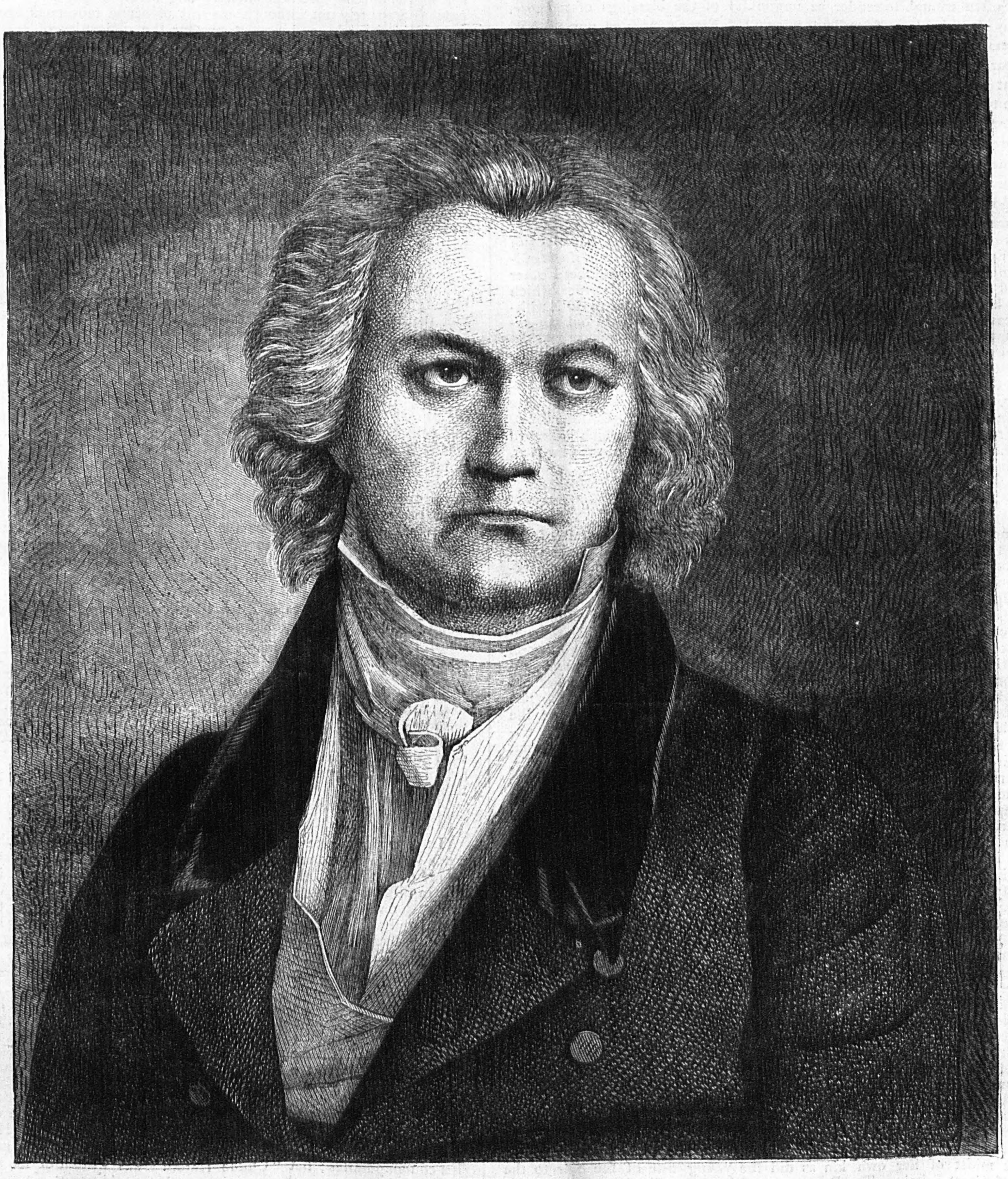
BEETHOVEN.

The hundredth anniversary of Beethoven's birth has just been celebrated with enthusiasm in his native land, and remembered throughout the world. *Apropos* of the event, we produce an excellent portrait of the great composer on this page. The story of his life is a sad one throughout. His troubles commenced when he was four years old, and left him only with the grave. True, he achieved brilliant successes after long years of struggling with misery and poverty, but even then his consolation behind the curtain was small, and to crown his unhappiness *he became deaf* in the midst of his triumphs! He was born December 17th, 1770, and died March 26th, 1827.



BEETHOVEN.

OBLIVION OF ILL.

"Let it be for ever closed, if possible," prayed M. Gambetta, addressing the great patriotic crowd at Bordeaux on the First of January; "let it be for ever effaced from our memory, this horrible year of 1870." It is a not unnatural but a vain hope, the rhetorical expression of the indefinable misery of retrospection. For the good of France, for the benefit of the world, it is foreordained that the year eighteen hundred and seventy shall be one of the best remembered in history. But it is hard to know what is well for us, and harder still to shape our feelings in unison, even with such degree of knowledge as it is possible for us to attain to. There are times when the longing for oblivion takes to itself the strength of a passion. "If I could forget my sorrow and my wrong, I would," said Mr. Dickens's Haunted Man, but when the wish was granted it became a curse. There was not a past scene of woe or agony which he did not desire to have depicted once again on his memory, rather than the awful effacement which came upon him in fulfilment of the desire the expression of which was wrung from him at a moment when his thoughts were almost too great to bear. A terrible thrill used to run through the great audiences addressed by Gough, the temperance orator, when he told them that he would gladly cut off his right arm, if by the sacrifice he could but purchase forgetfulness of some of the scenes he had passed through in the days when hard drinking had the mastery over him. He spoke in tones of unmistakable earnestness. There are recollections which drag down the mind, which poison the springs of self-respect, which seem to turn to mockery the aspirations of better moments, which tarnish the bright ideal that every man keeps in some inner temple for secret worship. Our sorrows, our wrongs, our sins, our blunders that are "worse than crimes" are wont often enough to render us unmindful of the blessings of memory. Well may poor hapless, friendless, misguided France, pressed unmercifully in her woe, cry out, through the mouth of her Republican orator, for oblivion of the year 1870. The events of the six months of war are grim ghosts that will haunt her in her waking and her sleeping for generations to come. Hard will it be to recover her pride, to regain her self-respect, to rejoice once again in her strength, her genius, her high gifts of intelligence; to think of herself once more as marching in the van of the nations. Yet let her not pray for forgetfulness. The fervid half Genoese half Gallic rhetorician would recall his prayer could he but think for a moment that it might be granted, and reflect upon the curse of oblivion imagined by the poets, and the sacred gift that comes of all experience, however, painful, and however, humiliating. There are millions looking on, of Anglo-Saxons, of Latins, of the races of Eastern Europe—there are, indeed, we will believe, many thousands, if not millions even of Teutons scattered over the world who would join with these other tribes and families in dashing from the lips of France the cup of bitterness which she is to be made to drain to the lees, if they could see their way to do it without increasing the horrors that have come in the train of the as yet but half-explained quarrel of last July; but at the same time the nations believe that the lesson of eighteen hundred and seventy will not be without profit to that unfortunate country, if she does but remember—and not strive to forget—its sufferings and the causes of it. M. Gambetta, with all his wild excitement and impetuosity, with all his recklessness in apportioning the fault out of which the successive misfortunes of France have arisen, is, in spite of his Italian blood, too good a Frenchman to wish in earnest for that oblivion of ill for which he prayed before the Republican assembly at Bordeaux on the first day of the year 1871.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

On one of the pages of our paper this week appears a portrait of the Princess of Wales with a babe of the Royal House of England of the third generation upon her back. We have reproduced the likeness from a remarkably popular photograph taken from life, because the picture is in a manner typical of the place which Her Royal Highness occupies in the affections of the Queen's subjects. The Princess of Wales is especially dear to the domestic feelings of the English people. She represents the best aspect of the advancement of our age. The old false dignity by the fireside is happily almost gone out of fashion. Parental sternness and the artificial virtue of extreme filial subordination are superstitions which we are fast outgrowing. Pictures of old English life show us how the domestic affections used to be repressed. The love of the father was supposed to exercise an enervating influence on the household. It was made to give place to the rigours of discipline till, unhappily, the very affection itself was apt to get deadened at its source for want of free air and exercise and for lack of the reciprocation which was practically, though not theoretically, discouraged. Nowhere in former times was the discipline of home more firmly maintained than in Royal households. A host of examples rise to mind of kingly homes made almost unendurable to high-spirited princes and tender-hearted princesses; and perhaps in some cases the old notions lingered longer in high places than by the side of humble hearths. But the ill-advised example has completely gone out of our English palaces. The patriarchial system of parental control is absolute, but without the appearance of severity. It rules in a degree but little modified at the German courts, and one might expect the traditions of the House of Brunswick would still be strong in the families of the successors of George III., a very martinet among Royal fathers. But other and better influences have been at work in this island; the domestic discipline of the Georges got itself very much relaxed among his descendants through the beneficent influence of the late Duchess of Kent; and the new blood introduced by the happy Royal marriages of two generations has completed the work. That which was so well begun by the late Prince Consort, whose rearing was of the tenderest and the kindliest, has been happily finished by the daughter of the King of Denmark, who has added to the grace and charm of the household of the Queen of England the peculiar homely domesticity of the Danes, traces of which, from very ancient times, are to be found even now in a few quiet hamlets of this island. We were all of us Danes, said the Poet Laureate, in our welcome of the Princess Alexandra, and there was a certain deep truth in the expression. If in our culture our proclivities are Latin, in our sympathies and domestic feelings we are Danish, and never did the child of a foreign Royal House arriving among us seem so thoroughly to come home, as it were, into the midst of her own kin as did the young wife of the heir to the throne of Great Britain. The Princess of Wales is truly the well-beloved of the whole population of our vast empire.

TABLE TALK.

Shall we all keep silent over the table until we have "something to say?" There does not appear to be a sound reason why the dictum of philosophers like Mr. Carlyle should not apply to conversation as well as to literature. Suppose the host conscientiously asks himself the question whether the remark on which he is about to venture to the guest on his right hand is worth making, and after due consideration holds his peace? It is not a necessity that one should repeat over the coffee the chief points of the morning's telegrams or the evening's latest news, and yet all do it. Most probably everybody in the room has done his articles in the leading journal, and scanned through the latest edition of the evening paper on his way hither. There is really nothing new to be said about the war, the assassination of a Prime Minister, or the unification of the latest novelty in nationalities. The times, it is true, are of a stirring sort, but not a single member of the evening party comes freighted with special intelligence, or with a suggestion which a statesman would consider worth listening to. What visions of the freezing up of the sources of all social intercourse are suggested by the idea of governing our tongues according to the rule laid down for letters by a distinguished and rather voluminous writer! But the dogma, we shall be told, was never intended to apply to conversation. Why not? What is the difference between talk and writing? Books are not a natural production. They are not a spontaneous and irresistible outcome of the faculties originally bestowed upon our kind. We may regard them as an ingenious and arbitrary contrivance, whose purpose is to extend the pleasures and advantages of talk, and we do not see any reason why they should not follow, in a literal sense, the rules of discourse and converse. It does not follow that utterly vapid and senseless writing is worthy of commendation, nor is quite meaningless talk at all deserving of honour. Desirable as it is to break silence in company, small thanks are due to him who does it in an utterly foolish manner, galvanizing a dead idea, out of which no fruitful suggestion can come. Neither writing nor speaking should be done entirely for the sake of writing or speaking. In each some sort of genuine impulse is desirable. The ideas of half a dozen silent companions are surely not without some sort of secret movement worthy of being revealed to the rest, and were it not for the difficulties of expression there would under any circumstances be enough to talk about to entertain those who meet one another in society, under whatever unfavourable circumstances. The chief trouble is in the breaking of silence. There must always be a simplicity and often an appearance of worthlessness, more or less, in the observation which comes in breach of silence. To begin with a good thing is pedantic. It is not conversation, but the repetition of a lesson. An opening is valuable only in proportion to its suggestiveness, and the art consists in suggesting expression as well as association, converse as well as thought. Books are in the same way, suggestive often when they are not intrinsically valuable. At the table and at the writing desk every man must be the judge whether it is worth while to give expression to his thought, if he has one, to his fancy, or to the echo of other men's ideas moving within his own brain.

This is a rather different question from that of the propriety in these days of making verses, about which we have been recently favoured with a dogma. The fact that it is possible for one man of genius to employ his time setting down thoughts in words which follow the rules of rythm and rhyme, while one of his contemporaries, certainly also a genius, denounces the act as one of folly and wastefulness of good faculties, shows how lamentably deficient we are as yet in definitions. We go on doing for ages without knowing with anything like precision what we are doing. What a magnificent lot of books there are on those shelves of our library devoted to the works of the poets, and yet we are still not quite sure what poetry is! Each man defines it for himself. The author of "Sartor Resartus" has quite made up his mind on the point. He considers the result of the poet's labour to be such a selection and disposition of words as shall enable the syllables to move metrically and form rhymes at certain intervals. Now if the science of verbal expression were not in a perfectly inchoate condition, Mr. Carlyle would either demonstrate the correctness of his theory, or be at once utterly confounded by a more advanced professor. As it is who is to gainsay him? The poets are at issue with him, and so are most of the lovers of poetry, but they have no weapon wherewith to dislodge him from his position. We cannot accept a definition from the poets themselves. Experience tells us that they are pretty sure to mislead us. Shelley, for example, was of a metaphysical turn of mind, was given to the reading of books which would not attract many poets, and could crack a hard nut in logic. From among his brethren this man might be selected as one specially likely to tell us what the poet really is. Well, he told us. The author of "Queen Mab" credited the poet with a special inspiration, and made him the recipient of ideas derived from other spheres and truths which could not be demonstrated, but must be accepted from him as from a prophet. That was a mistake on Shelley's part. Little as we know about the essence and limitations of poetry, and infantine as is our psychology, we are sufficiently acquainted with the possibilities of human intelligence to be assured that no such singular gifts are vouchsafed to the poet as those claimed for him by Shelley.

In our ignorance of the scientific principles on which thought is made to take the form of language, and language the dress of poetry, we are compelled to fall back on the other question: whether it is in fact true that in these days no man reads poetry "entirely in earnest?" We may take it that he who wrote the "Life of Frederick the Second" is tolerably well acquainted with the tastes and tendencies of his age, inasmuch as he is unquestionably a very earnest man and a very successful writer. That Mr. Carlyle could produce good, powerful, and soul-stirring verse if he gave his mind to it, there can hardly be a question, for his composition runs according to a certain measure, and his command of words, great as it is, is not more notable than his regard for collocation and sound. It is impossible for him to plead that he simply says what he has to say according to the common modes of expression taught him at school. He has undoubtedly cultivated a method. He has chosen a mode of appealing to his readers on which he relies, as much as upon the ideas he has to communicate, for a hearing—and he has attained his object where a good many poets have failed. The inference which lies upon the surface is just this, that the age prefers eloquence to poetry, and Mr. Carlyle took the hint quite early. There is, beyond question, a vast and daily increasing audience for strong, telling, and rhetorical prose. Had Sheridan and Byron lived in these days the orator would have been the greater man to his contemporaries; but "Childe Harold" was written in the nick of time. A generation was even then growing up that would prefer Macaulay's essay on "Byron" to "Parisina" or the "Corsair."

NOTES ON BOOKS.

Miss Wedgwood has contributed an important work to biographical literature in "John Wesley, and the Evangelical Reaction of the Eighteenth Century" (Macmillan & Co.) When so much is said about the immorality of the day, any one desiring to enter a defence of the present as compared with the past, will find excellent material in this book. It is only necessary to reflect that, "Tom Jones" and "Clarissa Harlowe" were popular works in Wesley's early days, and that they represented the condition of the moral atmosphere of that time, to appreciate the immense importance of the mission of such men as Wesley and Whitfield. A wonderful change was worked during their lives, and foremost, as the leading figure in the social, moral, and religious revolution, was John Wesley. Miss Wedgwood, while doing full justice to her subject, is impartial and independent in her review of Wesley's theology, which does not altogether commend itself to her judgment. Some of our Midland readers, and especially those in Worcestershire, will be interested in the fact that the old house leading to Rainbow Hall, in Worcester, and known, we believe, as Lowermoor House, was the scene of some of John Wesley's earliest meetings in the county. He preached frequently here, while visiting the Knapps, members of which family still live in the same house.

Mr. Carlyle objected to poetry years ago. But his fixed perception of its utter insanity comes out in these latter days with increased force. "It is one of my constant regrets, in this generation, that men to whom the gods have given a genius (which means a light of intelligence, of courage, and all manfulness, or else means nothing) will insist, in such an earnest time as ours has grown, in bringing out their divine gift in the shape of *verse*, which now no man reads entirely in earnest. That a man has to bring out his gift in *words* of any kind, and not in silent divine *actions*, which alone are fit to express it well, seems to me a great misfortune for him; but that he should select verse, with its half-credibilities and other sad accompaniments, when he might have prose and be wholly credible, if he desire it,—this I lay at the door of our spiritual teachers (pedants mostly, and speaking an obsolete dialect), who thereby incalculably rot the world; making him who might have been a soldier and fighter (so terribly wanted just at present), a mere preacher and idle singer." The *Spectator*, in a brilliant reply to the philosopher, probes the secret of his antipathy to poetry:—"He wants to see what he calls 'silent divine actions' predominant everywhere, to extinguish the idle fret, and gossip, and fussy enthusiasms of the world he sees, and substitute for them organized hosts of obedient souls waiting upon the silent signals of great men, as a servant waits upon the eye of his master. His whole soul protests because he does not find this. He cannot express the contempt with which he looks upon the foolish chaos of actual life as he sees it. And he cannot forget it and sink into himself. However, he has not only no craving for the imaginative rhythm of verse; but he hates it as expressing a fundamental harmony which he cannot hear, and as hiding the anarchy he detests." Our contemporary has heard an able literary man defend Mr. Carlyle's thesis, that the finest thoughts of the poet can be better explained in prose, by referring to the grand prose passages in "Hamlet," upon which the critic remarks that "in fencing with Rosencranz and Guildenstern, in his mockery of Polonius, in his harshness with Ophelia, in his bitter comments in the graveyard, in his scornful reception of Osric, he uses a prose nearer in tone and movement to Mr. Carlyle's than almost any other English literature could produce, though, of course, for many reasons different enough." Mr. Carlyle is undoubtedly suffering from a jar in his mind, which makes it impossible for him to sympathise with the smoothness and harmony and music of poetry. That he is wrong in thinking prose capable of conveying the same tender, affecting, powerful meaning to the mind, or leaving the same lasting impression there, must be the verdict of the great majority of thinking and unthinking men. The eldest offspring of Literature, Poetry, captivates the eye and the mind at the same time that it falls in sympathetic cadence upon the ear. It is the polished stone compared with the roughness of prose. When prose is most perfect and beautiful we call it poetic. The very suggestiveness of Carlyle's style is of the poetic element, but the jar in his mind will make it jangle to the discord of the great throbbing, toiling, slaving, cruel world. Imagine the poetry of Shakespeare, Tasso, Goldsmith, Pope, Dryden, converted into prose? How would Carlyle improve Spenser in prose? Take three lines from the "Faëry Queen," for example, touching the haunted region:—

"Across the hills and far away,
Beyond their utmost purple rim,
And deep into the dying day."

Take the music out of poetry, and it becomes prose. Shenstone used to say, that the lines of poetry, the periods of prose, and even the text of Scripture, most frequently recollected and quoted, are those which are felt to be pre-eminently musical. Carlyle might as well denounce the flowers, the soft, musical cadence of the brook, and the songs of birds, as try to put down the linked sweetness of dancing numbers, in which the poets have set some of the noblest thoughts of which language is capable. Because the world is cruel and wicked in London and big towns, that is not a reason for throwing a solemn pall over the flowers in country lanes or muffling the soft music of brooks in woody dells.

It is a pity Mr. Hain Friswell did not put "Modern Men of Letters" on the shelf for a few years. A more complete study of the "cleanly" writers about whom he talks so much, a thorough revision of his spasmodic essays, and the advice of judicious friends, might have resulted in a useful work. For in the midst of much bad taste and vanity, Mr. Friswell is now and then truthful in his criticisms, and trenchant as he is truthful. This may be said of the following sentences. "When he was very young the critics killed a far greater poet, John Keats, so that they might shower down repentant and self-recalcitrant praise on the successor." "As a rule, our more fashionable artists are an ill-read, unthinking, overpaid, and overpraised set. Has any one of them ever thought of giving Ruskin a dinner, or subscribing to any testimonial for his gigantic work? Does Mr. Birket Foster believe that without Ruskin he would get three or four hundred pounds for those little bits of water colours?" Ruskin has undoubtedly done more than any man to establish the reign of modern art. "At a time when English travellers are murdered in Greece, because we have been soft enough to ruin Corfu and the Ionian Islands by giving them to the Hellenes; when the value of the Press, and of everything else, except money, is declining; when men dress as women, and flaunt in places of public vice for two years; when emigration is acknowledged to be the only panacea for the misery of the working classes in the richest country in the world, which yet refuses State emigration on a proper scale:" this is to be considered and thought out to Carlyle's text:—"The universal burning-up, as in hell fire, of human shams. There, readers, there is the next milestone, far, far in the history of mankind."

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

The frost has had a serious effect upon theatrical treasuries as well as upon water pipes. It reduced the receipts at the theatres by many thousands of pounds. Unless you can go back to the days of your youth through the delight and wonder of your children or somebody else's children at their first pantomime, what attraction is there in the first week of the Christmas entertainments? Children could not be taken out with anything like comfort during the inclement weather of last week. This and the general desire for "fireside reflections" when snow and frost have possession of the streets, has made the opening of the pantomime season almost the worst on record. Perhaps a sympathetic feeling for France kept some people away. The thaw of this week has given a large increase in receipts, however, and the managers are beginning to reap the reward of their enterprise. We hope the bad business of the first week is only a postponement of assured receipts.

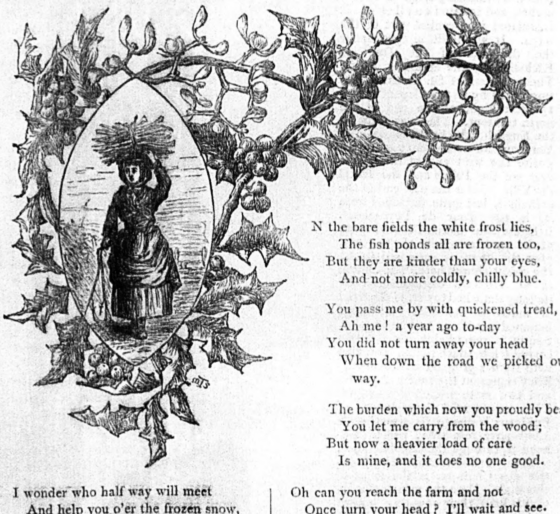
Apropos of pantomime a little matter in connection with the clown is worth while noting. Grimaldi's dress was entirely different to that worn by his successors. He was made up as "a great lubberly boy." He wore a schoolboy's frill and big, baggy trousers. His buttoned jacket was fastened to his trousers and his face was not made up with chalk as the modern clown's is. The force of his own humour, his wonderful "mugs," and his splendid athletic exhibitions, carried him through scene after scene amidst roars of mirth and applause. Grimaldi's "Advice to his Son" should be studied by his modern representatives with the same care that the actor is supposed to weigh the lines of Hamlet—

"Hand columbine about with nimble hand,
  Covet thy neighbour's riches as thy own,
Dance on the water, swim upon the land,
  Let thy legs prove themselves bone of my bone
Cuff pantaloon, be sure—forget not this;
  As thou beat'st him thous't poor J. G. or funny!
And wear a deal of paint upon thy phiz,
  It doth boys good and draws the gallery money.
Lastly, be jolly, be alive, be light,
  Twitch, flirt and caper, tumble, fall and throw;
Grow up right ugly in thy father's sight,
  And be an absolute Joseph, like old Joe."

Mr. Andrew Halliday, in an article upon Grimaldi published some years ago has an interesting note. "Those persons who are accustomed to think that no good thing can come out of a theatre, or be connected with it, will possibly be pleasantly edified to hear that Joe Grimaldi, the clown, who was engaged during the whole of his life in diverting the public with his quaint tricks and antics, bore, in every respect a most unimpeachable character. In his manner no less than in his nature he was a perfect gentleman. As a husband and a father he was affectionate almost to a fault. As a friend he was continually sacrificing himself for others. In his conversation he was singularly pure and decorous, and in his habits scrupulously temperate. He was never seen the worse for liquor in his life, and in his last days he consoled himself with the pleasing thought that he could not recollect one single instance in which he had intentionally wronged man, woman, or child."

We have always felt ourselves under a debt of gratitude to Mr. Benjamin Webster for adapting that little French comedy to the English stage known as "One Touch of Nature." He has increased the debt largely by "Smoke," which is one of the prettiest and most affecting short plays we have seen for many a day. We strongly advise our friends to be in their places at seven o'clock to see "Smoke." The acting is admirable. Mr. Billington has at last a part that suits him. His wife is perfection, and Miss Furtardo plays with naturalness and grace.

OLD AND NEW.



N the bare fields the white frost lies,
  The fish ponds all are frozen too,
But they are kinder than your eyes,
  And not more coldly, chilly blue.

You pass me by with quickened tread,
  Ah me! a year ago to-day
You did not turn away your head
  When down the road we picked our way.

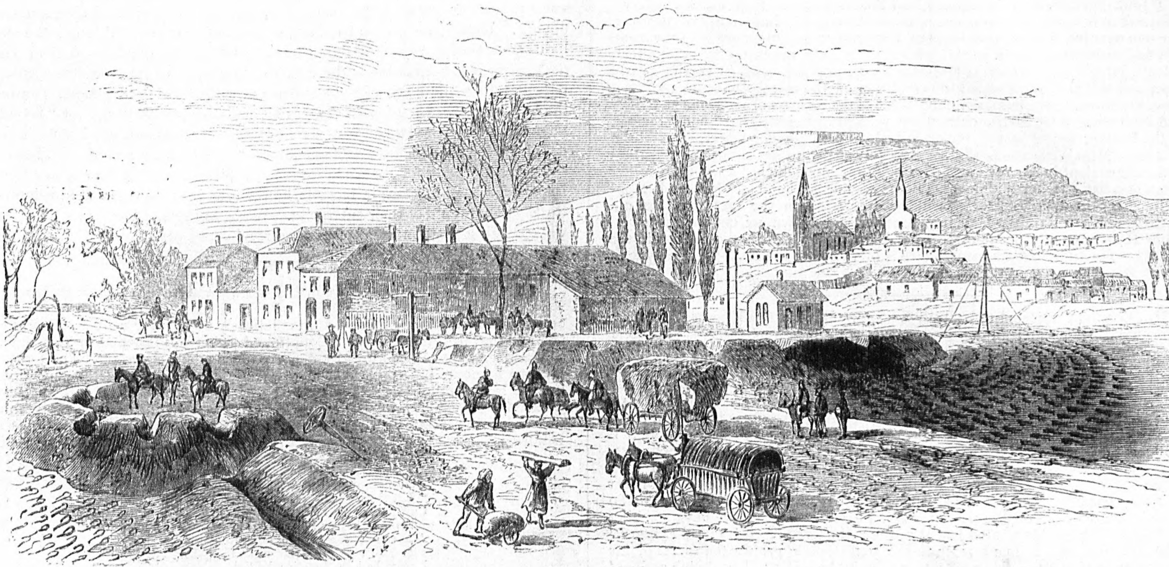
The burden which now you proudly bear
  You let me carry from the wood;
But now a heavier load of care
  Is mine, and it does no one good.

I wonder who half way will meet
  And help you o'er the frozen snow,
And if he too will smiling greet
  You with a sprig of miseltoe.

Oh can you reach the farm and not
  Once turn your head? I'll wait and see.
She turns! she has not then forgot
  Last year and what she promised me.

I leapt the stile, I gained her side;
  When bells rang in the New Year fair
Adown the dance I led my bride
  With gleaming holly in her hair.

St. Germain.



NEAR METZ.

BORDEAUX.

Bordeaux, the second seaport town of France, is placed on the banks of the Garonne. The voluminous stream is here deep enough for vessels of 1,200 tons burthen. It makes a regular curve, which, being lined with handsome buildings of varied architecture, chiefly Italian, forms a noble crescent, lined with quays not less than three miles long, and surmounted by several Gothic towers and antique spires in the back-ground. With the exception, perhaps, of St. Petersburg, no city in the world can display a more splendid quay than this. The river abreast of the town is filled with shipping up to the magnificent bridge, the handsomest in France. This fine exterior, striking to the stranger, whether he approaches by water or by land from Paris, is borne out by the aspect of a large part of its interior, which has a courtly rather than a commercial air. Bordeaux is a sprawling city and difficult to get over on foot, but fortunately omnibuses and neat fiacres are very abundant. Some of the finest streets and rows of houses occupy the site of a citadel called Chateau Trompette, built by Vauban for Louis XIV. to overawe the Bordelais, dismantled under Louis XVI., and removed since the Restoration. By the construction of this new quarter, Bordeaux has been united with the vast Quartier des Chatrons, stretching down by the river side, and once a distinct faubourg. One of the handsomest buildings is the theatre. It is of good Grecian architecture, faced with a Corinthian portico of twelve arches, and isolated on all sides. It is situated in a central part of the town. It was built in 1780 under the direction of the Duc de Richelieu by the architect Louis. The cathedral of St. Andre is distinguished by its two elegant spires, 150 feet high, at the end of the north transept. This was built by the English, who held possession of Bordeaux for nearly 300 years. Opposite the west end of the cathedral are the Palais and the Hotel de Ville. Near the east end of the cathedral, but quite detached from it, is the Tour de Peyberland. L'Eglise Ste. Croix, situated quite at the south extremity of the town, near the quay, is supposed to be the oldest church here. The church of St. Michael, distinguished by its lofty detached tower, is deprived of much of its effect by being hemmed in with mean houses. St. Seurin is remarkable for a finely carved triple south porch, enriched with statues of good workmanship. They represent the twelve Apostles and two more sacred personages. The commercial importance of Bordeaux is due to its situation on a fine navigable river, which connects it, through the Canal du Midi, with the Mediterranean. The Quartier des Chatrons is the focus of this trade. Here the principal merchants have their counting houses and cellars. We give an engraving on this page of a scene in Bordeaux.

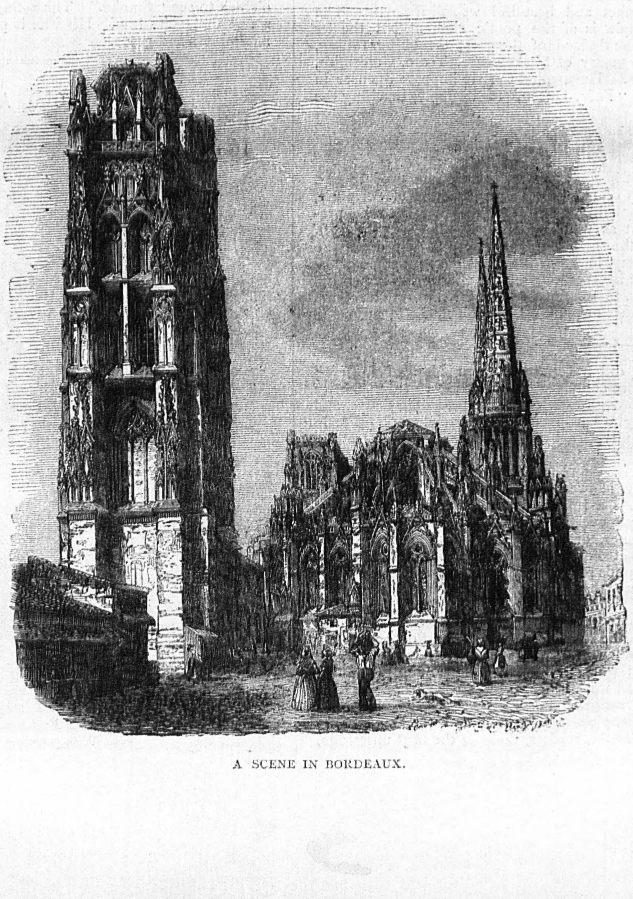
Cardinal Henry Orfei, Archbishop of the ancient city of Ravenna, has just died. He was in his 70th year. He took part in the proceedings of the Œcumenical Council.

THE BRITISH VESSELS SUNK IN THE SEINE.

The following message from Count Bismarck to the North German ambassador in London respecting the British vessels sunk in the Seine, was communicated to Lord Granville on Monday afternoon.

"Versailles, Jan. 8, 1871.

"The report of the Commander of that part of our army by which the English collier ships were sunk in the Seine, has not yet arrived. But as far as our intelligence goes the general outline of the facts is known. You are authorised in consequence to say to Lord Granville that we sincerely regret that our troops, in order to avert immediate danger, were obliged to seize ships which belonged to British subjects. We admit their claim to indemnification, and shall pay to the owners the value of the ships according to equitable estimation, without keeping them waiting for the decision of the question who is finally to indemnify them. Should it be proved that excesses have been committed which were not justified by the necessity of defence, we should regret it still more, and call the guilty persons to account. The official answer to Lord Augustus Loftus' note will follow after the report from the army has been received."



A SCENE IN BORDEAUX.

PALACE DE JUSTICE, AT ROUEN.

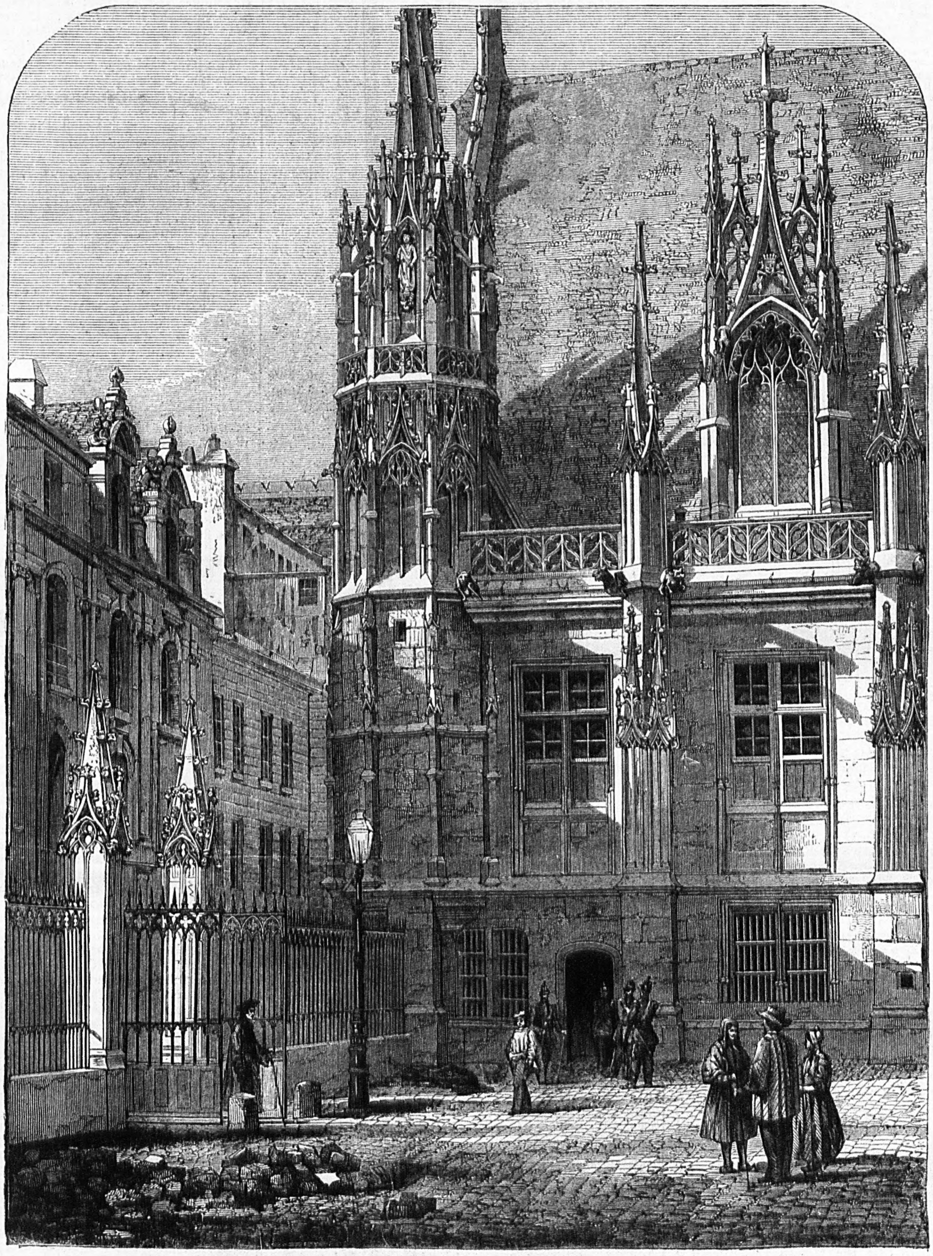
The Palace de Justice, at Rouen, of which we give an illustration on the next page, is a very interesting specimen of civic Gothic architecture, which may vie with some of the Town Halls of the low countries. Reared at a time when the style had become fantastic in its forms and exuberant in its adornments, it yet displayed so much originality of invention, beauty, and gorgeous magnificence, that it was hard to condemn it for a want of taste and purity. Rouen is agreeably seated on the Seine, and yields to no provincial city of France in its majestic and venerable aspect, in historic associations, and in magnificent buildings. Unlike many other ancient towns in France, it is not a mere heap of dry bones; its narrow streets of gable-faced, timber fronted mansions swarm like an ant-hill with busy crowds passing to and fro. It is a focus of trade, and the chief seat of the cotton manufacture in France. It may be called, indeed, the French Manchester.

The Royal Academy.—The members of the Royal Academy met on Friday, December 30, to elect a member in the place of the late Mr. M'Dowell, R.A. The ballot eventually lay between Mr. G. E. Street and Mr. Frost, and resulted in favour of the latter. Considerable interest exists as to the election of Associates, which is fixed for the end of this month. The number to be elected is three, and for the first two places we are inclined to think that Messrs. Woolner and Marks will stand the best chance, and the third we should assign to Mr. Walker, though probably Messrs. Peter Graham, Hodgson, Moore, and others will also be in the competition. If the Academy should have any doubt on the point, they could not do better, we think, than elect an architect. It is some time since a member of that body was chosen, and with such names as we know are on the list there can be no want of an eligible candidate.—*Architect.*

The British Navy.—It is a painful task for us to announce that ships are now kept longer on foreign stations than is prudent, simply from the fact that our reserves are so miserably low that we have no vessels to despatch for their relief. The Lords of the Admiralty are blameless in the matter. They are anxious to repair and build, but they are restrained by those in whom is intrusted the disbursement of the public money. There must be soon a day of reckoning. — *Army and Navy Gazette.*

ICE AND SNOW.

THE capricious climate of this country is a great deduction from the advantages of its insular position. It has been happily exempt thus far from the ravages of contending armies, but it forms a sort of battle-ground upon which the east wind from the Russian steppes, and the west wind from the Atlantic, strive for mastery. A change of wind from north-east to south-west causes, within a few hours, a change of thirty degrees in temperature, and converts frozen snow into black mud. Rich and poor, public authorities and private households, are always equally unprepared at the incoming of a severe frost. People who have wintered in Canada declare that they have never suffered so much from cold there as during a frost of unusual intensity in an ill-built house in England. For the special purpose of excluding cold very few houses in England are well built. They can be warmed only imperfectly, and at great expenditure of fuel, and with grates as they were formerly constructed this expenditure was enormous. The government of our large towns always breaks down in a severe frost, and the difficulty of getting rid of a fall of snow remains insuperable. Machines without number are invented for every variety of agricultural operation; but we suppose that, if any attempt were made to remove snow from the streets of London, there would be no improvement on the primitive method of shovelling it into a cart. It has hitherto been difficult to say where a cart when filled with snow is to be emptied, but perhaps the completion of the Embankment may enable it to be shot into the Thames. There are now good roads to the waterside, and there can be no possible objection to giving to the river at once that which must ultimately reach it. The impediment to London traffic caused by a deep fall of snow must be worth a large sum daily; but nevertheless that impediment is left to remove or aggravate itself with every change of weather. . . . .



PALACE DE JUSTICE, ROUEN.

It may be a partial consolation that, when skating accidents begin hunting accidents necessarily cease. It would be unwise and also hopeless to attempt to interfere with either skating or hunting on account of the loss of life and injury to limb which these sports occasion. The necessity of preserving the activity and hardihood of Englishmen is more than ever manifested by the course of the conflict between France and Germany, and the spirit of those who loved not their lives unto death needs to be from time to time aroused among us by examples like that of the lamented gentleman who has died in the effort to save his brother and his cousin. Nevertheless, we could desire that the exhibition of this noble courage could be reserved for occasions more important, and that people would remember that, if they have the right to jeopardize their own lives for amusement or slight convenience, they ought not to involve friends or relations in the peril which they inconsiderately incur. More caution is needed in going upon ice at the beginning of a frost, and much greater use ought to be made of the simple and cheap expedients by which assistance may be rendered without increasing the number of possible victims of an accident. A rope held by two persons and stretched between them over a hole is almost certain to save the life of any person who may have strength left to cling to it. In the accident on Mr. Walter's lake while the deceased and two of his brothers and his cousin were all in the water, another brother obtained a rope and other assistance, by which three out of the four imperilled lives were preserved. There appears to be little doubt that the strength and skill of the deceased, who was an expert swimmer, were neutralised by the coldness of the water or some other cause, for otherwise he would have had no difficulty in supporting himself until assistance came. Such an accident as this may happen in summer as well as winter, in boating or swimming as in skating; and when it happens it can only be lamented.

Another sort of accidents from frost are, however, to a great extent preventible, and it is scandalous that they are not prevented. London assumes in a severe winter the condition of a desert, and a desert of a particularly dangerous description. Little more is done in London to cleanse the streets than in a village; but in a village, if you fall, you rest upon the bosom of mother earth, whereas a fall in London brings you into contact with either stone or iron. The partial cleansing of the pavements by housekeepers, under compulsion of the police, has usually the effect of taking away the snow and leaving the ice, which is far more dangerous. A tradesman who desires that customers should enter his shop, not only clears away snow from the approach to it, but puts down sand or ashes to give a secure footway. But the ordinary householder does no more than he can be compelled to do by the police, and perhaps less. If it is not convenient to householders to do by themselves or their servants all that is necessary to make the footways near their houses reasonably safe, it might be done by officers of a district, and paid for by a rate. Even active people, with good eyesight, could not walk the pavements of London during this week without danger, which must have been considerably increased by any imperfection of sight or strength. In spite of all the railway accidents that have occurred, there is no doubt that a first-class carriage in a special train has been for the last few days a safer place than the streets of London. The Railway Companies, too, can be compelled from time to time to take additional precautions which experience suggests; but no parochial or other authority in London can be compelled to take any effectual measures for facilitating street traffic in frosty weather. In the first winter of the Crimean War there was a heavy fall of snow in London, which, for want of adequate means of removal, remained piled in heaps, which did not wholly disappear until the end of March. It may be feared that neither our military nor our municipal administration has improved since 1854. But the miseries of the "front" before Sebastopol are remembered only by the audiences of Mr. Robertson's comedy *Ours*, while the miseries of the streets of London are the daily experience of us all.—*Saturday Review.*

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for JANUARY contains contributions by D. Morier Evans, the Countess Von Bithmer, H. Sutherland Edwards, R. H. Horne, Author of "Orion," &c., &c. One Shilling Monthly.

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TALES OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

By an EYE-WITNESS.

London: C. H. CLARKE, 13, Paternoster Row. [215

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NOTICES.

THE London Publishing Office of this paper is at 102, Fleet-street, where the trade can now be supplied early on Friday mornings. The head offices for the country are at 108, New-street, Birmingham. Any business information can be obtained at either of these establishments.

COMMUNICATIONS for the Editor or Publisher should be addressed to 102, Fleet-street, London.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at the rate of 1s. a line, space being charged as lines, and 20 per cent. extra for blocks. Special rates from 1s. 6d. a line are charged for announcements in this page. Illustrated and double column Advertisements can only be inserted in the fourteenth and fifteenth pages.

THE paper will be delivered to the public by any News-agent in London or Birmingham, or direct from the Birmingham Office, at 13s. a-year; or free by post from London for 15s., pre-paid.

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS is now an established medium for public announcements. It combines with a first-class country circulation a growing and not unimportant London Sale. With a view to meet the increased demand for the paper, special publishing offices have this week been opened at 102, Fleet-street, in addition to those in Birmingham. THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS may now fairly claim to be regarded by London Advertisers not only as a country but a London paper. Arrangements are being made for a Special Supplement in commemoration of the marriage of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne.

Illustrated Midland News.

JANUARY 14, 1871.

THE first shell thrown into Paris is said to have fallen on the 15th of December near Point du Jour, inside the *Enciente*, near Bastion 72. What a memorable incident for the historian! What a text for an essay on the boasted progress of the nineteenth century!

IT is tolerably clear that the Germans sustained a serious defeat in the North, and there is evidence of other French successes, of which we hear little or nothing from Versailles. At present the bombardment of the Paris forts does not appear to be quite so satisfactory as the Germans anticipated. Still, it seems to require little less than a miracle to save France. The *Times* correspondent at Versailles says that even now it is possible for "one good and wise man of high position" to make peace. Germany is almost as anxious for peace as France, and the immediate intervention of a good and wise and great man might put an end to the war. The *Times* in a leader combats the assertion, and says nothing can be done until Paris has fallen. Our contemporary nevertheless admits that opportunities for restoring peace have been lost in the past, and warns the Government of the chance which will offer itself with the capture of Paris by the investing army. Why should the good and wise man wait for that last overpoweriug humiliation of a gallant nation?

THERE is no penetrating the plans of Trochu. Whether he designs to attempt another sortie or to fight behind his walls until the last, is as much a secret to the Parisians as to ourselves. The Governor's address to the citizens lets no light into the mystery. The "Council of War has been unanimous in the adoption of measures which unite the National Guard, the Mobile Guard, and the Army for the most active defence. The Government knows that it can reckon upon the courage and inflexible will of the people to fight to the last." *Le Siecle*, venturing to doubt the military capacity of the General, declares that Paris can only be saved by the co-operation of the provinces, and that the provinces are doing their work. General Trochu, we suspect, knows this too well. If the provinces could have given him efficient assistance he would have left Paris in his rear long since. *Le Siecle* calls for a sortie, and intimates that the military direction is not up to the level of the circumstances. The universal opinion outside Paris is altogether in opposition to the *Siecle*. General Trochu has shown remarkable powers of military organisation. He has proved his bravery not only in the field, but as a citizen and a Frenchman, and he will, we hope, live to put his traducers to shame.

IT is just that class of courage which Trochu has shown, which seems to be wanting in some of our public men. When the Imperial power was established, and the army was the pride of France, General Trochu threw himself out of favour by a severe criticism upon the military system of France. He exposed its weakness, its want of organization, and predicted the failure which late events have brought to pass. This was true courage—the courage which some "good and wise man" wants at this present moment, to step out and make a supreme effort to restore to Europe the blessings of peace. It will be a sorry page in English history which tells how that one good man was not forthcoming when the hour had arrived. The *Times* says it is useless to move until the fall of Paris. The King has made a vow to take the city; Bismarck has threatened to "stew it in its own juice;" therefore the *Times* argues for delay.

ALTHOUGH ardent supporters of foxhunting, and all the other national sports, we are not sorry to see the question of over-riding horses brought before the magistrates by the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In many cases the horse is as excited as his rider, and will be tempted into overtaxing its physical strength without either spur or whip. It may have been so with the horses ridden by Lord Middleton's huntsman and whips. There was no conviction, and we are glad of it. At the same time, much good will have been done by bringing the matter publicly before masters of hounds and their friends.

One of the most touching sights of Birmingham is the small patch of green sward in front of the Children's Hospital on a fine morning. The little patients, in a convalescent or half-convalescent state, come out for a breath of fresh air, and for a sight of that life and movement abroad, which is so beneficial to the invalid mind, jaded by vacuity and the want of incident. It is pleasant to notice the obvious sense in the poor children of the kindness and consideration with which they are treated, and to mark the excellent effect of it upon their faces. This is, we believe, the largest and one of the best-managed Children's Hospital in the provinces, and it is gratifying to observe by the report of the meeting of subscribers this week that the institution is almost as well supported as it is kindly and judiciously conducted. Among the many uses to which the money was put which was collected at the churches and chapels of Birmingham on "Charity Sunday" a few weeks ago, none had a greater claim than the Children's Hospital, and we are glad to know that a comparatively large share was handed over to that Institution's coffers.

THE WAR.

THE fire on the south forts of Paris has been continued, and Forts Issy and Vanvres are reported from Versailles to have been silenced. A dense fog has prevailed, entirely preventing observation by telescope; but bombardment has neverthless been briskly carried on. The King of Prussia, telegraphing from Versailles on Jan. 17th to Queen Augusta, says:—"Yesterday, Prince Frederick Charles, who had gone through Vendome towards the approaching army of General Chanzy, encountered the latter's advanced posts, and victoriously repulsed and pursued them. Before Paris the bombardment continues favourably. Our loss is small. There is a complete thaw."

AN address to the King of Prussia at Versailles has been presented by the Corporation of Frankfort, congratulating him on his election to the Imperial Crown of Germany, and praying that his Majesty will not overlook the historical title of Frankfort to be the scene of his coronation.

FROM Brussels we hear that the French Army of the North is preparing to take the offensive very shortly. Bourbaki is to march upon Nancy to cut off the German army from its base of operations. Almost all the French troops made prisoners at Nuits have escaped, having been liberated by the Franc-tireurs at the time of the evacuation of Dijon by the Germans. Twenty new hostages were taken away from Dijon by General Von Werder, who at the same time abandoned 300 wounded. The railway has been established between Dijon and Auxonne. The German prisoners made by the French are sent to the Ile d'Oleron. Bonapartist agents have been arrested in several departments, and they will probably be sent before a court-martial.

THE Garibaldians, between Saemus and Mouslay, gained a decided advantage on the 5th inst. over a detached column, belonging probably to the army of Prince Frederick Charles.

IT was officially announced in Paris on the 1st that it had been unanimously decided in a Council of War to amalgamate the National Guard, the Mobiles, and the army for a most vigorous defence. A military report says that on the evening of the 31st the Prussians had increased their heavy batteries, and had established them in position. The following proclamation, dated the 30th ult., has been issued by General Trochu:—"Citizens and soldiers!—Great efforts are being made to break the bonds of union and of mutual confidence to which we owe the fact of seeing Paris, after a hundred days' siege, upright and resisting the enemy, who, despairing to deliver over our capital to the Germans by Christmas, as he had solemnly announced, has added the bombardment of our advanced posts and of our forts to the various measures of intimidation, by means of which he hopes to enervate our defence. The disappointments which we have had to encounter through an extraordinary winter, through fatigue, and immeasurable sufferings, are ostentatiously paraded before the public. In fact, it is said that the members of the Government are divided in their views of the great interests, the guidance of which is confided to their care. The army indeed has undergone great trials, and needed rest, which the enemy seeks to prevent its obtaining by a more violent bombardment than has ever been experienced by troops. The army is preparing for action in concert with the National Guard of Paris, and we all shall do our duty. I declare finally that no dissension has arisen in the councils of the Government. We are closely united in the face of the anguish and the perils of the country, and in the thought and hope of deliverance."

ON the 9th inst., 600 Germans, with artillery, entered Fecamp. Having levied requisitions, they left the following day, announcing that they would return shortly. They cut the telegraph wires and boarded an English brig lying at anchor, which, however, they found laden only with coal. The Franc-tireurs have captured about forty Uhlans at Berles-aux-Bois. On the 9th, a floating battery struck against Havre pier and went down. The crew, numbering 400 men, were saved.

THE following official despatch has been sent to the Prefects concerning the operations on the Loir:—"According to the reports of the entire operations on the 6th inst., General Jouffroy was compelled to abandon some positions on the Loir, whilst General Curten repulsed the enemy. On the 7th, large forces attacked our advanced posts in the neighbourhood of Vendome, and there was a slight engagement near Villeporcher. We have made prisoners. Some Mobiles of Isere failed to answer the roll call. Incursions of the enemy's cavalry are reported in the department of Eure."

A VERSAILLES telegram, dated January 10th, states that Colonel von Dannenberg fought a victorious engagement with Garibaldians near Montbard. On the 8th, General von Werder advanced on Villersexel, storming the place and taking two field-officers, 14 officers, 600 rank and file, and 2 eagles, from the 20th French corps. Between Villersexel, Medinay, and Marat, there was an attempt to retake the position, which resulted in the defeat of the French. A telegram from General Glumer, dated Vesoul, the 17th, has been published, stating that on the previous day reconnoitring engagements occurred at Echenoy-le-Sec and Leonecy, when 3 officers and 207 men were captured.

THE question of food for Versailles, says a letter in the *Telegraph*, is not altogether in a satisfactory condition; we have no famine yet, but we may have it unless we are very lucky. We have lived almost entirely on cows for the last three months, and it seems that they are ceasing to be abundant; oxen have disappeared—they all went into Paris before the gates were closed; sheep are largely devoured by the army; groceries of all kinds are very scarce; vegetables have almost disappeared since the frost set in, though perhaps the thaw will bring them back again; even bread has run out once or twice. What makes the matter difficult to deal with is the fact that, in addition to the presence of so many soldiers, Versailles is crammed with refugees from the surrounding villages, each of them possessing a more or less hungry mouth, which must be filled somehow. The French would probably refuse permission to bring food from England to Versailles, lest it should be eaten by the Prussians. The result of all this is that our stock of nourishment is very slender; we live from hand to mouth, and any interruption in the regular arrival of stores for daily use might place the civil population in a position of real want.

THE HAIR.—THE PLAIN TRUTH.—Mrs. Allen's World's Hair Restorer will positively restore the natural original colour in every case of greyness, no matter from what cause it arises, and the hair is stimulated to natural growth. The "Zylobalsamum," as a hair-dressing for young and old, is the best article that can be used; it imparts a gloss and vigorous appearance to the hair very beautiful to see. The Restorer, 6s.; the Zylobalsamum, 3s.; in large bottles only.—Depot, 266, High Holborn, London Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. [189

INCIDENTS OF THE WEEK.

A census of the United Kingdom will shortly be taken. A memorial has been presented to the Home Secretary by the statistical section of the British Association to prevent a recurrence of past anomalies in the enumerations. These are the suggestions:—"I. That the principal body of tables relating to the numbers, age, sex, birthplace, civil condition, and occupation of the people, should be drawn up and printed in an exactly identical form for the three parts of the United Kingdom. II. That while the commmissioners may with great advantage continue to exercise their free discretion in drawing up such minor tables as appear to have especial interest for distinct localities, they should agree to prepare in a uniform manner such minor or summary tables as may be of importance as regards all parts of the United Kingdom. III. That a general index of subjects should be prepared for the whole of the reports, appendices, and tables, so that an inquirer can readily ascertain where the corresponding information for different parts of the United Kingdom is to be found, without making, as hitherto, three independent searches through a mass of complex and almost unindexed information."

The Norwich Election Petition came on for further hearing on Saturday, when Mr. Rodwell, Q.C., in his address on behalf of the sitting member, contended that Mr. Tillett was entirely innocent of any irregularities in connection with the show of hands at the nomination in 1868. The learned counsel also argued that Mr. Tillett had never employed Mr. Ray as his agent, but had, on the contrary, protested in writing against his being so employed, as it might be contended that he was a "scheduled man." If Mr. Ray attended the Liberal committee-rooms in any way he was discountenanced and not recognised; and if he spent any money it was his own, which he laid out entirely on his own responsibility. There was then no pretence for saying that Mr. Tillett was responsible for the acts of Mr. Ray. Whatever might be the issue of the inquiry there could be no doubt that Mr. Tillett had set his face against any corrupt practices; the fact was that he was a persecuted man, who was disliked by a section of the Liberal party for his purity of principles, and he would emerge from the present inquiry with as clean hands as when he entered upon it, so that if he lost his seat he would be sacrificed to the intrigues of his hollow supporters in 1868. Mr. Ray was then examined in support of the view enunciated by the learned counsel, and some further evidence having been taken the inquiry was again adjourned.

The new Flying Squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Beauchamp Seymour, C.B., took its departure from Plymouth Sound on Tuesday, under the most favourable auspices. It is intended that the ships shall, if possible, visit the chief, if not all, of our West India colonies; but naturally the length of their absence will depend upon the political state of Europe, as the Admiral's orders are that he shall keep himself as much as possible within telegraphic communication with Whitehall. The trip may be long or short, but the officers and men cannot fail to be improved by the practical experience which they will acquire pending its duration.

The Cunard steamer Cuba arrived in Queenstown Harbour on Sunday, *en route* for the United States. Five of the released Fenian prisoners were among the passengers — O'Donovan Rossa, Charles Underwood, O'Connel, Derry, and Mullady. The Fenians were cheered in a most enthusiastic manner, and bands on board the steamers played national music.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales gave a ball at Sandringham House on Friday evening to a large number of tenant farmers and their wives and daughters. The party numbered about 250.

There have been great floods on the Tyne at Newcastle, caused by a sudden thaw of the snow to westward.

During the absence of Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal family in the Isle of Wight, considerable progress has been made at Windsor Castle with the preparations for the approaching nuptials of her Royal Highness the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne. The Albert Memorial Chapel, at the eastern end of St. George's Chapel, and which was once known as Cardinal Wolsey's Chapel, is being prepared for the ceremony by the *employes* of the Board of Works. The interior walls of the Albert Memorial Chapel are decorated with Baron Triqueti's beautiful marble pictures, the Salviati mosaics, and other unique and costly adornment. For the purposes of the Royal wedding the inside of the building will be transformed into tastefully fitted up assembling and retiring rooms. The stone pavement is being covered with a boarded flooring. The Albert Memorial Chapel is only separated from the east end of St. George's Chapel by the covered entrance to the cloisters inhabited by the Dean and Canons of Windsor, and the marriage procession would thus have to proceed but a short distance, in fact only a few yards, to reach the rails in front of the altar. With the view of affording proper accommodation for the numerous and distinguished persons who may have the honour of being invited to attend the marriage the exact number of sittings in the choir has been ascertained by the Court officials. The marriage is expected to be celebrated about the beginning of March, while the Queen is in residence at Windsor. The Princess's trousseau is being prepared by the different Court tradespeople at Windsor, London, and elsewhere.

Mr. Bentinck has issued an address to the electors of West Norfolk. He says he is still prepared to uphold those views to the advocacy of which he owed his former election for that division of the county. He dwells emphatically on the unjust legislation in reference to the rights and interests of the rural districts. He also speaks of the urgent necessity for placing our home defences in a more efficient state. There is no sign of opposition.

A letter from Rome, dated Dec. 27, announces the death of his Eminence Cardinal Henry Orfel, Archbishop of the ancient city of Ravenna. He was in his 70th year, having been born in 1800. He was created and proclaimed a member of the Sacred College in 1858, He was present and took part in the proceedings of the Œcumenical Council at the Vatican. As a proof of the perfect convalescence of Pio Nono, the same letter mentions that on Christmas Eve His Holiness celebrated the midnight mass in his private chapel, and again early on Christmas morning; and that on the same day, at 9 a.m., he went down to the Sistine Chapel, where, in the presence of several of his bishops and one or two of the cardinals, he again acted as "celebrant," and gave the Communion to the members ot the Papal household and to several strangers who were privileged to be present.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Monday announces the death of Mr. Alexander Munro, the sculptor. For a long time Mr. Munro had been in bad health—in such bad health, indeed, that his recovery was generally regarded as hopeless. He died at Cannes on the 1st inst.

A mysterious affair is reported from Grimsby. The fishing smack Veto, S. Cousins, master, arrived in that port from Dogger Bank on Saturday night. The master reports that on the previous Wednesday, when about 200 miles from Spurn, he sighted to the leeward what at first appeared to be a small schooner in distress, but on bearing down to her found her to be a full-sized lifeboat, upwards of 20 feet long and full of water up to the corks. There was no name on the boat, which had evidently belonged to some large ship or steamer. It was painted white both inside and out, with a brown streak round the rim. When alongside, on closer examination three dead sailors were perceived lying aft, huddled together, and a fourth athwart in the bow, with his head hanging over the rowlocks. They seemed from their dress and general appearance to be foreigners, but the bodies had been frightfully "washed about" and were in a state of decomposition, and had evidently been dead some weeks. The water-logged waif drifted on with its ghastly cargo, and the horrible sight so shocked the crew of the Veto that afterwards they were almost too unnerved to attend to their trawling, and the smack, in consequence, returned to port with a comparatively small catch, and sooner than expected.

The Forts of Milford Haven are to be supplied with heavy ordnance. Extensive alterations in many other works at Plymouth and Devonport are about to be commenced. The contractors for shields for the fortifications are supplied with them quickly, and as they are removed from the Gun Wharf, Devonport, to their destination, they are at once fixed in position.

Great suffering exists amongst the French refugees in Jersey, and many of them are completely destitute. The constable of St. Helier's is constantly applied to for relief from the parish funds. Numerous applications are also made to the French consul, who, however, has no funds from which to assist his destitute countrymen. At a public meeting held on Monday to raise funds for the assistance of the island poor, the necessities of the refugee French were discussed, and their claim on the sympathy of the public fully recognised.

The sittings of the Truck Commissioners at Nottingham were resumed on Saturday, when evidence was taken as to the operations of the system in some of the local collieries. In one case a colliery manager said they paid the men weekly on a Wednesday, and he disagreed with the opinion of some of the previous witnesses, that men drank more freely when paid weekly. Mr. Mundella, M.P., spoke of the fluctuations in the hosiery trade, in which he was personally engaged. Some of the men earned 5s. or 10s. a day. One of his own workmen in the previous week earned £3 10s. He believed the middlemen were necessary to the trade and beneficial to the workmen. In Nottingham there was no "truck" whatever. The Commissioners adjourned their inquiry to committee room No. X., House of Commons.

Four vessels were observed to be ashore on the Goodwin Sands on Saturday morning. As soon as the tide had flowed sufficiently the Deal and Kingsdown lifeboats were launched to their assistance, and discovered an Italian or Austrian brig, named the Sori, laden with linseed, which had been abandoned by her crew. The vessel had 16 feet of water in her, and all her sails and rigging were much damaged. With the assistance of a steam-tug, the crews of the lifeboats succeeded, after great exertions, in getting her afloat, when she was towed towards Ramsgate. She grounded just outside the pier, however, and it was not till one o'clock yesterday morning that she was got into the harbour. It is a very rare occurrence for a vessel in such a wrecked state to be saved from the Goodwin. No tidings have yet been heard of the crew. The other vessels were the ship Joseph Fish, Captain Carney, from New York for London, with a Trinity pilot in charge, which was got off by the Ramsgate lifeboat and two steam-tugs and proceeded to London in tow; the bark Lea, of Montrose, assisted to a safe anchorage in the Downs by the Ramsgate harbour tug; and a three-masted steamer whose crew abandoned her in the first instance, and were taken on board the Gull lightship, but afterwards rejoined her, and with the assistance of a steam-tug got her safely into Ramsgate harbour. At the same time a foreign bark, bound for London, with a Trinity pilot in charge, was ashore on the Brake Sand. She was got off by Deal and Ramsgate boatmen. The brig Catherine Morrison, of North Shields, which sailed ten days ago from Ardrossan, with a cargo of coals, for Constantinople, has been wrecked near Galdnoch, and all hands were drowned. There is every reason to believe that the steamer Advance, of Sunderland, has been lost at sea, and that her crew were drowned. She left Gothenburg on the 16th of December, for London, with a cargo of 5,900 quarters of oats, commanded by Captain Farrow, who had under him a crew of twenty hands. Another steamer, which left Gothenburg at the same time as the Advance, arrived in England safely a fortnight ago.

GOSSIP.

The letters of an English Dog's Experiences in America, which are appearing in the Illustrated Midland News, are from the pen of Elihu Burritt.

The *Queen* says that the only sister of Edgar Allan Poe is in great pecuniary distress at Richmond.

Did Mr. Friswell know that the Queen had graciously praised his "Gentle Life" when he wrote in his last deservedly abused book that criticism upon the Literary Pension List?—"Thus Lady Phipps, the wife of a Queen's servant, who saved her Majesty hundreds of thousands, takes away a fourth," &c.

Mr. Reece has a new burlesque in preparation for the Olympic.

The author of "The Season" will shortly bring out a new satire, entitled "The Golden Age."

Mr. Sothern will reappear at the Haymarket Theatre on the 10th of April in a new comedy by James Albery, author of the *Two Roses*.

Prussia has gained this week one compensation for her losses. She is rid of her Minister of Education, Herr Muhler, a man entitled to the distinction of being at once the feeblest and the most obstinate obscurantist that ever lived. A fiddler has driven him from his place. Herr Joachim is superintendent of the Berlin Academy of Music, which is one of the institutions under the Ministry of Education. A teacher in the Academy offended the Minister in some way, and Herr Muhler ordered his dismissal. Herr Joachim thereupon resigned, but the King, reviewing the affair, ordered him to resume his functions, and made him independent of the Education Department. It was then Herr Muhler's turn to resign, and he has not been reinstated, to the gratification we imagine, of all Germany, which is never tired of laughing at a Minister whose one notion of instruction is the diffusion of a feeble kind of evangelicalism by force.—*Spectator*.

The first two volumes of a new German translation of the "Divina Commedia" of Dante have appeared, by Wilhelm Krigas, with illustrations by Gustave Doré.

Nothing further has been heard of the New Court Theatre, which was announced to open on the 2nd of January.

Auber is living among friends in London in privacy.

Art states that Sir Edwin Landseer, Mr. J. H. Foley, R.A., and Mr. G. E. Scott, R.A., are indisposed.

The booking for Mr. T. W. Robertson's new comedy, *War*, which is to be produced at the St. James's Theatre on Monday next, is almost unprecedented.

Although the London theatres have suffered from the frost and the skating, it is reported by provincial managers that their pantomimes have been unusually remunerative.

Mr. Edwin Forrest has appeared in Atlanta, Ga., as Virginius, Richelieu, Hamlet, King Lear, &c.

Public Opinion says Mr. Shirley Brooks is engaged upon a new novel.

The Doctor is the name of a new monthly review of medical practice and literature to be commenced shortly.

Mr. Frith is engaged upon a picture for next year's Academy, which is to rival the famous "Derby Day."

A memorial is being originated to obtain admission of a tablet to Balfe in Westminster Abbey.

The use of the Gaiety Theatre has been granted by Mr. Hollingshead for a morning performance on the 24th inst., to benefit the funds of the Royal Dramatic College.

M. Leonce de Lavergne, the eminent French author and economist, is safe at Pau, from which place he has written, within the last week, to one of his friends in this country.

Mr. Macleod has resumed the publication of his "Dictionary of Political Economy," which was interrupted by his appointment under the Digest of Law Commission.

The death is announced of M. P. Van Schendel, the popular painter of moonlight and misty scenes. He died on the 29th ult., at the age of sixty-four.

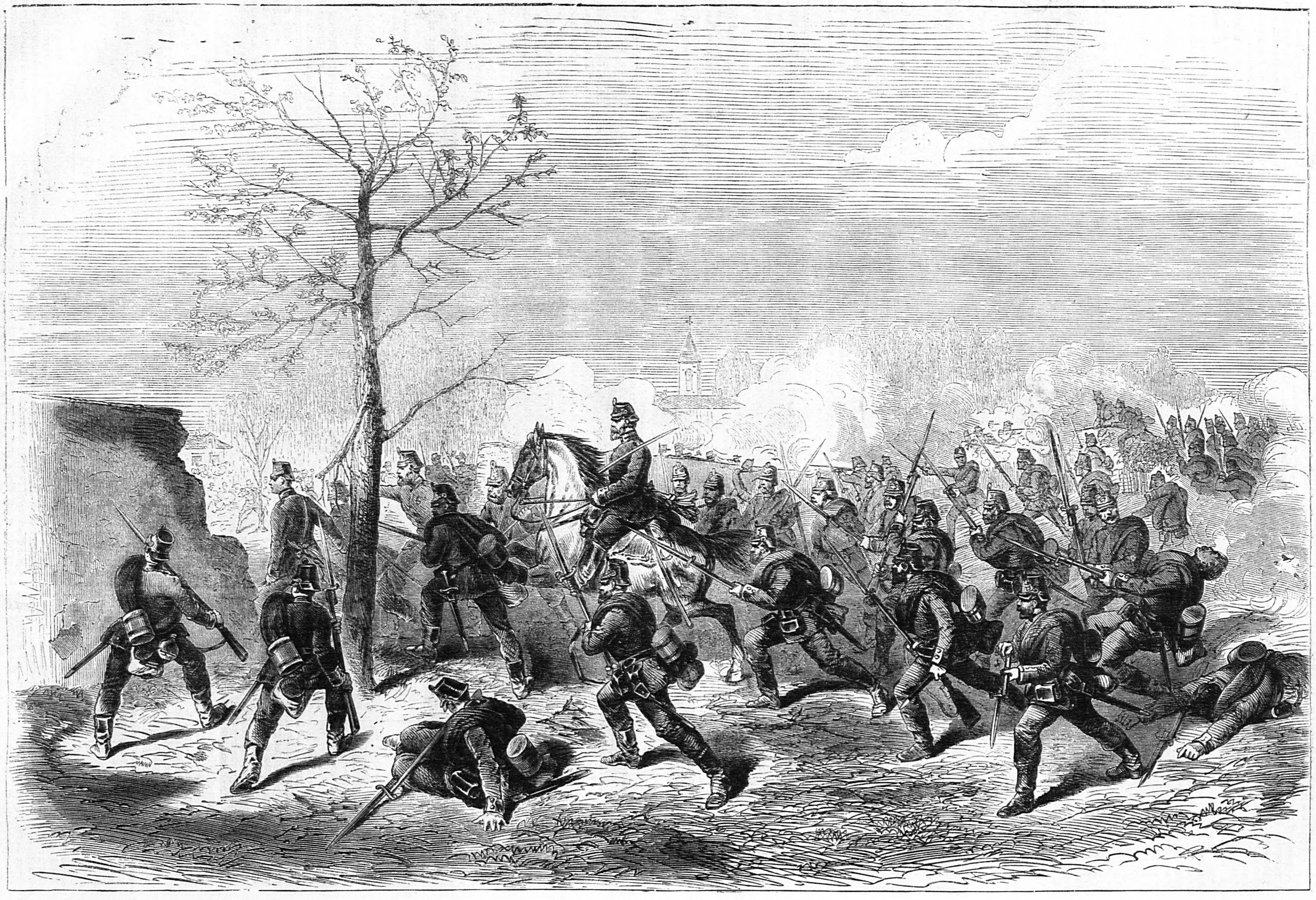
A drawing has just been completed by Mr. Marks for the Water Colour Exhibition at the Dudley Gallery. It is entitled "Thoughts of Christmas."

Mr. Montgomery Ranking has edited a little volume of Arthurian stories illustrative of Mr. Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." They are taken almost *verbatim* from Caxton. Indeed, in the opinion of a contemporary, Mr. Ranking has followed his original a little more closely in some places than was altogether prudent. Those who wish to see the actual sources from which the Laureate has derived so many of his inspirations will, however, find Mr. Ranking an accurate and a cheap guide.

The Early English Tract Society has published the unique alliterative fragment of the "History of the Holy Graal, or Joseph of Arimathea," in the Vernon manuscripts, with three lives of Joseph by Wynkyn de Worde and Pynson, edited by Mr. Skeat, as well as King Alfred's translation of "Gregory's Pastoral Care," the two earliest MSS. Hatton and Cotton edited, with a translation by Mr. Henry Sweet.

The theatrical libel case at Croydon has ended amicably. Mr. Rogers, the lessee of the Croydon Theatre, apologised to Mr. Allsopp, the complainant, who thereupon withdrew the snmmons.

We have received the *Royal Insurance Company's Almanack for* 1871, a very handsome specimen of printing, and a useful compilation of facts and figures. The accounts of the company show a most satisfactory condition of business and future prospects. Two independent valutions prove that the Life funds are nearly a quarter of a million in excess of liabilities.



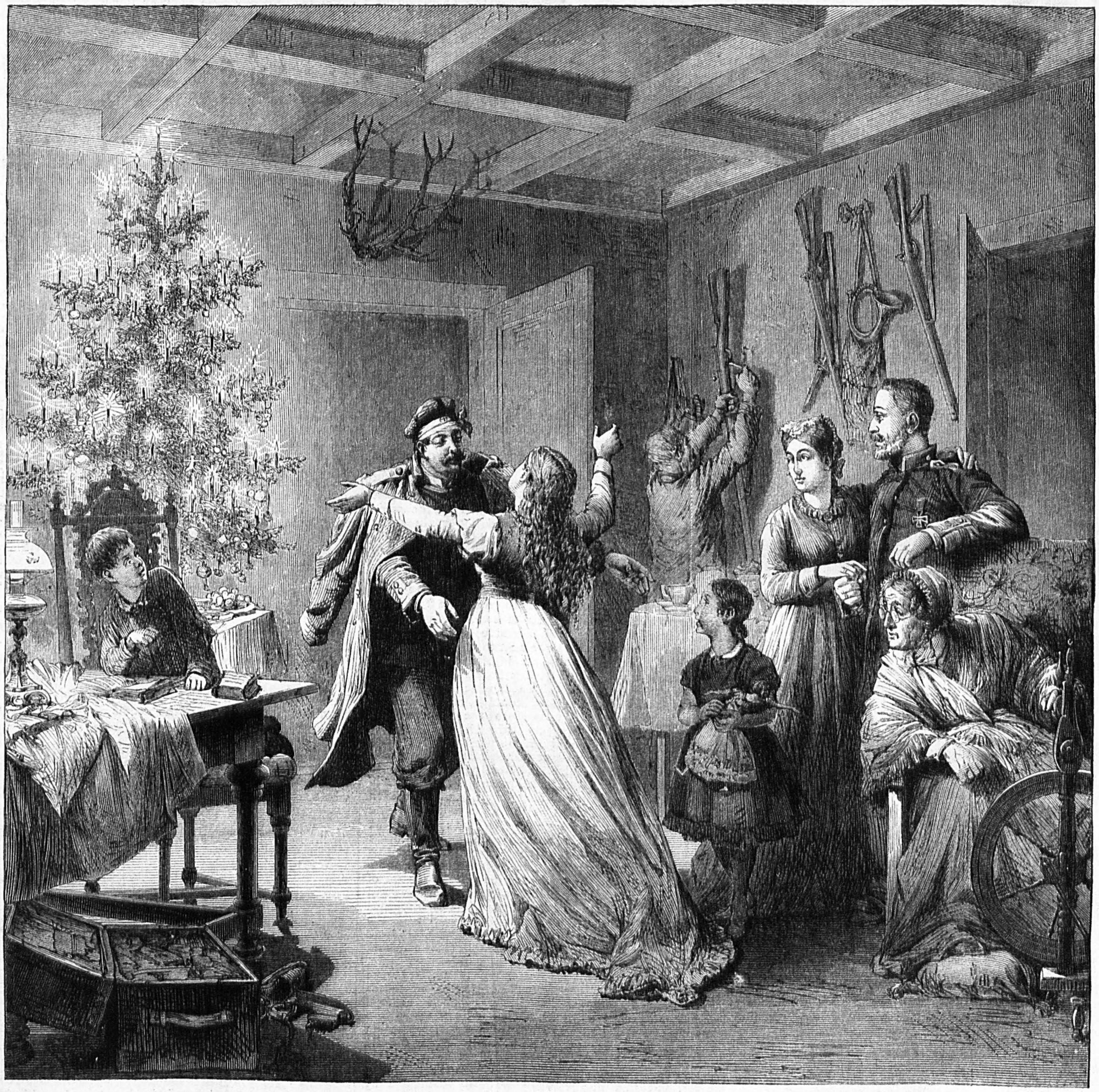
THE ENGAGEMENT AT LE BOURGET.

AMADEUS THE FIRST OF SPAIN.

THE fatal termination of the assault on Marshal Prim has materially altered the nature of the experiment that is being worked out in Spain. So long as the Dictator lived it was to be presumed that the direction of affairs would have remained under his control. Now an actual as well as nominal transfer of power has been suddenly rendered inevitable. The author of the scheme for establishing a new dynasty in the Spanish Peninsula has perished at the very moment when his project had entered its most critical stage, and stood most in need of skilful and dexterous management. It may be that the movement has already acquired irresistible force, and that King Amadeus will triumph over all the difficulties he has yet to encounter before his tenure of the throne of San Fernando can be regarded as secure. But no one will deny that there is a risk of failure. For the present opposition is swallowed up in the revulsion of feeling consequent on the assassination of Prim; but the causes of the wide-spread disaffection which prevails throughout the country will remain when this feeling has subsided.

No one has ever supposed that the election of Prince Amadeus was a spontaneous movement on the part of any portion of the Spanish people. On the contrary his elevation is the result of a design formed by one man, and carried into execution by a combination of intrigue and force. He is a stranger to the people he has undertaken to govern, and ignorant even of their language. It is his chief recommendation that he has no hereditary claim to the crown which has been conferred upon him by the will of Marshal Prim and the votes of a majority of the Cortes Constituyentes. He represents the monarchical principle *pur et simple*, and that is all that has ever been advanced in his favour. Any other young prince, without antecedents, would avowedly have been quite as acceptable. His merits are either negative or unknown. Unattached monarchists, if any such exist in Spain, may be expected to flock to the standard raised by King Amadeus, but the bulk of his followers will probably consist of needy adventurers who are ready to serve any ruler. Of personal friends and supporters the young King is utterly destitute, unless he has brought them from Italy along with his luggage. There can be no doubt that in Prim the new monarch has lost not only the man to whom he owed his crown—that might have been convenient, as the *Times* suggests—but he has also lost the man on whose aid he chiefly depended for the consolidation of his throne. Assuredly no enterprise of equal difficulty and danger has ever been undertaken with less political or intellectual capital than Amadeus the First, the King of Spain, seems to have at his disposal.

As regards the task before the young King, it must be obvious that it is of the most formidable description. In a country racked by rival factions, and accustomed to insurrections and revolutions, it is not to be expected that an undistinguished foreigner will be able to establish his rule without striking a single blow. It is, indeed, as certain as any future political event can be that before Amadeus has reigned many months in Spain he will be attacked from some quarter, and compelled to defend his throne by force. If he does not find a coalition of disappointed parties ranged against him, he ought to consider himself fortunate. Prim's power was based on the influence he had acquired over the army, but it is by no means certain that the army will obey the King as it obeyed the King-maker, and if this weapon fail him, the reign of the young Prince will be at an end, and Spain will probably have to mourn the creation of an additional monarchical party. But even should the army prove loyal to the new regime, that will not prevent a conflict. It is only too probable that the King will alienate the people if he succeed to that place in the affections of the army which Prim held during the interinity, and it is certain he will do so if he attempt to gain over the army by similar means to those employed by his predecessor. Abuses of power that were permitted to Prim would prove fatal to Amadeus.—*Examiner*.



THE LANDWEHRMAN'S CHRISTMAS.

CHARTRES.

THE city of Chartres is situated on a slope, at the bottom of which runs the Eure. It was once the capital of the fertile Beauce, and is now of the Dept. d'Eure et Loire. In a commercial point of view Chartres is remarkable for one of the largest corn markets in France. It is also famous for its cathedral, one of the most magnificent in Europe. It is conspicuous for a long distance, with two tall but unequal spires surmounting the hill on which the city stands. Its dimensions are vast and its proportions elegant, and its painted glass is scarcely equalled in France. We give an engraving of the quaint old city on page 29.

THE BOOK TRADE.—An analytical return has just been given in the *Publishers' Circular* showing the number of books published in 1870, from which the following results are obtained:—Theology works and sermons, &c., 811; educational and classical, 568; juvenile works, 695; novels and works of fiction, 381; law, 123; works on political economy, commercial, &c., 119; arts and sciences, 346; travel and geography, 338; history and biography, 896; poetry and the drama, 866; year-books and bound volumes of serials, 338; medicine and surgery, 193; belles lettres, essays, &c., 249; and miscellaneous, including pamphlets (not sermons), 159. The number of actually new books amounts to 3,377; new editions, 1,279; and American importations, 426—the total amount of books published during the twelve months being 5,082.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

For some time past we have been constantly calling attention to the vast importance of the question of sugar-beetroot cultivation and manufacture in England. We believe that this is the coming industry. It will give the farmer a new and profitable product, and the manufacturer a new field for enterprise. For years the manufacture of sugar from beetroot has been a profitable industry on the Continent, and it has been proved beyond question that the sugar-beet can be grown with equal success in this country. The manufacture of the root into sugar is done by various processes, one of which is lucidly described in *Engineering* :—

"We have, in our previous articles on this subject, given an account of the principal methods of extracting the juice from beetroot by mechanical force, viz., by the disintegration of the vegetable cells, and by the separation of the liquid from the solid mass or pulp by means of mechanical pressure obtained direct, as in the hydraulic press, or roller mill, or indirectly by centrifugal force, and with or without the aid of a quantity of water for assisting this mechanical pressure in extracting the juice from the beet.

"We now pass to a review of those processes of sugar extraction which employ other more subtle and yet equally if not more effective means for extracting sugar from the beetroot. The first and oldest invention which is recorded upon the list is called the process of maceration. The beet is ground into a pulp by a rasp similar to those previously described, as the first preparatory implement for extraction by mechanical means. This pulp is afterwards exposed to the action of pure cold water, which dissolves a portion of the sugar and becomes charged with it after a certain time to an equal degree with the juice contained in the pulp itself. If, for instance, 100lb. of pulp and 100lb. of pure water are mixed together in a vessel, it will take a few hours for equalising the distribution of saccharine matter throughout the mass, but after this lapse of time the pulp and water will have the same density or percentage of saccharine matter. This extraction by means of cold water is, however, very slow, and has, therefore, proved unsuccessful in practice; the application of heat readily suggested itself as a remedy, and the so-called 'hot maceration' was brought before the world as an experiment worthy of general attention. The beetroot pulp had to be treated with boiling water in order to effect a rapid and complete extraction of the saccharine contents of the cells. The action of boiling water is to burst open the cells which have been left unbroken by the rasp, and to dissolve sugar and salts. There is, however, a secondary action which the hot water exercises upon the nitrogenous contents of the beetroot cells, and which has proved fatal to the process of hot maceration. The transformations which take place at a high temperature in the composition and properties of the different nitrogenous substances which are contained in the beetroot are of a very complex character. The result and the influence upon the quality of the juice produced under such conditions is always very unfavourable, and has prevented all practical success in sugar manufacture with the hot maceration process as applied to pulp.

"The disintegration by means of the rasp was subsequently considered unnecessary, and a step in the right direction has been taken by the construction of machinery for slicing the beetroot into thin slips or ribbons, which maintain the cellular structure of the plant, and yet offer a sufficiently large surface of contact to the surrounding liquid for effecting any chemical or physical reactions which are required for the extraction of the saccharine matter. This machinery was first intended for maceration, but from the causes already mentioned, the expectations attached to those processes were not realised. The beetroot slicing machine, however, survived, and formed the important link between these unsuccessful experiments and the process which is now known as one of the most successful methods of beetroot sugar extraction. This is the process of 'diffusion' invented by M. Julius Robert, of Scelowitz, in Austria, only a few years ago, and which is very rapidly gaining ground, and is extensively practised in modern beetroot sugar works on the Continent. The principle of the diffusion process is to extract the sugar from the unbroken cell of the plant by the osmotic action of the vegetable membrane which forms the cells of the plant, and to produce this effect at such a temperature as will permit the free passage of the soluble saccharine matter through the membrane, and yet will not form the noxious nitrogenous compounds which are detrimental to the qualities of the juice. The process of diffusion is carried on most favourably at a temperature of 112 deg. Fahr.; but in practice it is commenced at a somewhat higher, and finished at a lower degree of temperature, within limits which must not be exceeded on either side. Diffusion is different from cold maceration, because the latter requires the mechanical disintegration of the cells for being effective, and it is also different from hot maceration, because in the diffusion process the cells are not burst open by the action of heat, but the sugar is extracted from the unbroken cells by the effect of endosmosis and erosmosis.

"We have hitherto confined ourselves to the abstract theory or *rationale* of these different processes without entering into the practical details of their operation. This we considered all the more necessary, because in the method of manipulation, and to a certain extent even in the appearance of the plant, the resemblance between diffusion and maceration is very great, and it is necessary to be well acquainted with the scientific principles which are involved in these modes of extraction in order to distinguish those essential points which form the main difference between success and failure in actual practice. We will now dismiss the unsuccessful attempts of an earlier period, and confine our description to M. Robert's diffusion process, such as it is at present practised in more than one hundred factories on the Continent.

"The beetroot is first washed and then cut into slices by an ingeniously contrived set of machines, of which we expect to give full details in future, and which have been patented by M. Robert as useful accessories, not only to his diffusion apparatus, but to all systems of beetroot extraction now in practice. The slices which are produced by M. Robert's machine are prismatic strips of about 3-16 in. in thickness and width, and of a length which corresponds to the size of the beet, and varies from 1 in. to 4 in. These slices are charged into a series of cylindrical vessels or tanks called a diffusion battery. Each of these vessels is a cylinder made of boiler plates, and closed at both ends. There is a filling hole at the top, which can be properly closed with a water-tight lid, and a manhole, with door and fastenings, is provided at the bottom of the vessel for discharging the spent slices when the operation is completed.

"A series of pipes connects these vessels with each other, and with an overhead reservoir, which affords the necessary head or pressure for passing the liquid from one vessel to the other, and for discharging the juice into the clarifier at the end of its passage through the diffusion battery. This overhead pressure is required only for the purpose of effecting the necessary circulation of the liquid through the vessels, but it has no appreciable effect upon the process of diffusion itself, which latter could be carried on in open vessels with the same facility as in the closed cylinders, if suitable means were provided for charging and discharging these vessels. A complete battery has rarely less than seven vessels or diffusers, but the number frequently reaches ten, or even twelve vessels, to form one battery. The majority of the diffusion factories work with a doule plant, viz.; two batteries, which are kept running and standing alternately; but in the most recently-constructed diffusion works each battery is self-contained and continuous in its action, and works independently of any other battery which may be in the same factory. One single battery of the latter description is sufficient for working an entire beetroot-sugar factory, so long as the quantity of beet to be worked up per day does not exceed the practical limits which regulate the size of the diffusers.

The action of a diffusion battery is a gradual attenuation of the saccharine matter in the plant, and a gradual concentration of the liquid in contact with the slices of beetroot. The first liquor which comes into contact with the fresh beet is a rich juice previously produced in the other vessels of the battery, and heated by steam so as to give the temperature of 112 deg. when properly mixed and in contact with the fresh beet. The beetroot, which in a favourable season contains a juice averaging 13 per cent. of sugar, is brought into contact with the liquor holding about 11 per cent. of saccharine matter. The quantities of beet and liquor are about equal, weight for weight, and the result of this contact is therefore that a juice is produced which has 12 per cent. of sugar. The beet, which is now also reduced to 12 per cent. is next brought into contact with thinner juice, say, a liquor of 10 per cent., and from this results the juice of 11 per cent., which will be ready to go upon a fresh lot of beet to obtain its final degree of concentration. The third extraction of the beet will reduce it to 10 per cent.; the fourth to 7½ per cent.; the next to 5 per cent., 3 per cent., and 1 per cent.; and the last stage is reached when the nearly extracted beet is brought into contact with its equal weight of fresh water, which takes out one half of the still remaining per centage, and forms the thinnest juice, which runs into the next vessel, and from that further on through the battery, taking up an additional dose of sugar in each successive diffuser until it reaches the other end of the series as rich juice, and finally passes over into the clarifier as diffusion juice, holding 12 per cent. of sugar. The battery in this manner gives a juice which is nearly as concentrated as the natural juice of the plant, and at the same time it extracts the saccharine matter more completely than any mechanical process is capable of doing. Diffusion juice produced in this manner is purer than press juice, and causes less trouble and expense in clarifying and filtering. The work of filling and emptying the batteries is less expensive and requires no specially trained hands; it also dispenses with the costly and inconvenient accessories of the hydraulic press, viz., the woollen bags and all their special plant for washing and repairs. The diffusion process leaves the extracted beetroot in a better state, and richer in nutritious matter for cattle, since the greater part of the nitrogenous substances which are the so-called 'flesh-forming' components of the food remain within the unbroken cells and do not pass into the juice as is the case in all those modes of extraction by which the tissues of the plant are destroyed and the cells broken. The diffusion refuse is not so convenient for transport as the extracted pulp from the hydraulic press, but this disadvantage is easily overcome by adding a refuse press to the diffusion plant and compressing the extracted slices after they have been discharged from the diffusers. This subsequent compression does not go so far as to produce the same evils which are complained of when the juice is extracted by mechanical pressure, but it suffices for removing the main bulk of the water contained in the slices, and to leave them in a fit state for transport, and perfectly suitable for feeding cattle."

Theatrical Wigs, Whiskers, &c.—The Largest Stock in Town, for Sale or Hire. Private Wigs from 10s. to 100s. Hair Cutting, Brushing, and Shampooing, charge 6d. Immediate attendance. Respectful attention by first-class Men from the best houses of London, Paris, and Berlin. The largest and best 6d. and 1s. bottle of Pomade in the trade; has had an immense sale for eighteen years. Choice Hair Washes, from 1s. 6d. Lime Cream, from 1s. Genuine and delightfully perfumed Lime Juice and Glycerine, from 1s. to 6s. A very large assortment of Hair, Tooth, Nail, Hat, and Cloth Brushes, by best makers, from 1s. Dressing Combs in *Tortoiseshell*, *Bone*, *Ivory*, *Horn*, and *Vulcanite*, from 6d. A splendid variety of fancy Back Combs, from 1s. to 50s. Large selection of Fans from 6d. to 60s., including the newest shapes and patterns. The largest stock of Toilet Requisites and Fancy Goods in the Midland Counties, selected from the best houses of Paris and London, at STEELE'S, HAIR CUTTER and ARTIST in HAIR, Opposite the Railway Station, New-street, Birmingham. [591

"FROZEN OUT."

The writer of the *London Letter* in that admirably conducted paper, the *Hereford Journal*, has the following note :—

"'Water, water everywhere, and not a drop to drink.' A river of water bearing on its bosom tons of floating ice runs opposite my very door. It is the Thames. My garden is full of snow; my house is adorned with icicles. But there is no water to drink. I see my servants filling saucepans with snow to be melted for culinary purposes. I feel my bag of coppers getting less and less by the payment of a penny for every bucket of water otherwise obtained. And this is London! This is the city that sends scientific men to Algeria to observe the eclipse of the sun; and yet goes on year after year suffering an annual eclipse of its water supply without an effort to remedy an evil of the most annoying and serious character. At any time of year the water supply of London is restricted; but a drought in summer and a frost in winter cuts it off almost entirely. Occasionally during the week the turncock, with a strut in his gait not unworthy of a highly bred Cochin, puts a stand-pipe into the earth and, surrounded by all the Dame Partletts of the locality, gives forth sundry bucketsful of the limpid stream. One might as well be living in some colony beyond the seas, or back in the dark ages of wooden conduits and 'moss grown wells.'

"While I am thinking over this water grievance, I am startled by a tremendous shout. I listen. The shout comes nearer. It is like a systematic cry of 'Turn him out' at a noisy election meeting. Presently a band of ruffians pull up opposite my window, yelling with all their might. The revolution has begun, I think to myself. Gladstone and his brother vestrymen of St. Stephen's are going to be turned out. Their time is come at last. The blood of England is roused. She will stand no more of these foreign insults. My anticipations are further supported by a miniature ship which these revolutionists carry. This is their *raison d'etre*. The Prussians have defiled the deck of an English ship, torn down her flag, and Gladstone has not sent an immediate thundering message over the sea. London has had enough of this. The people have come forth to demand satisfaction. Bravo, London! I rush to the window. The cry is, still they come. 'What is it, my friends?' I inquire. 'Frozen out! Frozen out!' they cry. They are a hulking lot of water-side beggars, frozen-out boatmen. I toss them some of the water coppers with a contemptuous grimace, and away the vagabonds go rejoicing, with that type of English glory, a British ship, tossing among them, now like a sign of reproach and decay. Just at this time Mr. Cardwell must have been smiling and smirking over the condition of the British army at a public meeting. I see a report of his speech in the papers. It is a marvel that ministers are tolerated anywhere for a moment. They are represented with exquisite humour at Versailles by Mr. Odo Russell, who seems to think that the Cabinet will be quite satisfied with Bismarck's assurance that he will be happy to pay any damages our ships and sailors may have sustained in that trifling affair on the Seine."

The *Journal's* correspondent is lively but severe. It is quite clear that he wants to fight. There are many men in London with the same desire. Bismarck's explanation and expression of regret will baulk them for the present. Whether he is justified or not in his sneers at the Ministry, he is certainly justified in his remarks upon the administration of the streets and water supply of London. In many of the suburbs there has been no water for three weeks except by purchase at so much per bucket. One day during the past week we had occasion to go to Kennington Park. Throughout its whole length Blackfriars-road was a sea of mud, and six superannuated-looking scavengers were trying to out-do Mrs. Partington's mop trick. The state of the London streets would be a disgrace to the worst-managed provincial town in the kingdom.

Maravilla Cocoa for Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, delicate aroma, and all the concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.—Sold in packets only, by all grocers. Sole proprietors, Taylor Brothers, London. [76

Floriline!!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the Fragrant Floriline on a wet tooth brush produces a delightful foam, which cleanses the Teeth from all impurities, strengthens and hardens the gums, prevents tartar, and arrests the progress of decay. It gives to the Teeth a peculiar and beautiful whiteness, and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed Teeth, a disordered stomach, or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline is purely vegetable, and equally adapted to old and young. It is the greatest Toilet discovery of the age. Sold in elegant cases, complete, at 2s. 6d., by all Chemists and Perfumers.—H. C. Gallup, Proprietor, 493, Oxford-street, London. [156

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately: it is perfectly harmless: it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Sold by all medicine vendors at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. [694

Iron Wine Bins.—How difficult in many houses to keep a few dozen of Wine as wine ought to be kept—safe, steady, and easy of access! The simplest contrivances of the day are the portable Wine Bins invented by Messrs. Burrow, of Great Malvern. They provide a separate rest for each bottle, soon save their cost, and can be filled or emptied by a child without risk. Made of any size or shape, they can be fixed in a minute anywhere in Cellar, Store-room, or Pantry—even the space "under the stairs," or any odd corner in a Batchelor's Chambers may be utilised, and (happy thought) *all can be kept safe under lock and key!* Messrs. Burrow send explanatory Pictorial Illustrations of their Patent Bins, post free, to any one who chooses to write for them, and we believe that Iron mongers and Wine Merchants now very generally keep the various size Bins for sale.—*London Paper*. [148

The Present Season.—Crichley, Wilde, and Co. are now showing a large section of their Patent Air Warmers; also, the Patent Terra-Cotta Gas Stove, which is entirely free from smoke or smell. New pattern Hot-Air Stoves for Halls, panelled with Encaustic Tiles. Churches, Mansions, Shops, &c., heated on the most approved principles. Show Rooms, 5, 6, and 6½, Cannon-street, Works, Bordesley. [119

BIRMINGHAM AND THE MIDLANDS.

Now that Christmas is turned, and the public programme for the year 1871 has begun to have a general interest, a very important topic in the Midland Counties is the show of the Royal Agricultural Society, to be held at Wolverhampton next July. There is a certain rivalry between the country of which Birmingham is the centre and that whose capital is Manchester, and Wolverhampton is in the midst of the dense population of the former district. The exhibition at Manchester the year before last was unexampled in its vast number of visitors, and we may look for a similar return in the middle of the Black Country. In the matter of finding money, however, for giving a welcome to the great Society, the county and district round about Wolverhampton are not zealous. The town is doing its part nobly, and its neighbours are leaving to it all the honour and the burden. The local fund which it has been decided to raise is £7,000, the greater part of which has been subscribed in the town. A balance remains to be collected of upwards of £2,000, and for that an appeal is made to the other town populations and the agriculturists of Staffordshire; but it seems probable that what the generous people of Wolverhampton have begun so handsomely they will be left to finish pretty nearly unaided; and if that be so, the money, there is no doubt, will be forthcoming, for the old Hamptonites are proud of the honour conferred on them by the acceptance of the invitation they made to the Council of the Society. The only great national gathering heretofore held in the town was the Church Congress, in 1867. The backwardness of the inhabitants of Staffordshire with regard to the subscription list is attributed partly to local jealousy. Shrewsbury and Stafford competed with Wolverhampton for the honour of the visit, and Stafford does not take very kindly to its disappointment. This is a common occurrence. One half of a county is ordinarily sulky because of the selection of its more fortunate competitor; and not always without reason, for the gentlemen of the Council sometimes bestow their favours in a very capricious fashion. This time, however, they did not decide without good reason. The number of visitors will undoubtedly be greater by many thousands at Wolverhampton than it would at Stafford, and the money taken at the Show gates is a very important item in the Society's accounts. There was a loss of £2,000 at the Oxford Show of last year, notwithstanding that it was held in beautifully fine weather, and though Oxford is at no great distance from either London on the one hand or the Great Midland population on the other. These exhibitions have to go very near the homes of the people in order to attract them in large numbers, and great places especially are difficult to move to any considerable distance. The mass of the people in London, Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool, will attend a show in their own towns, but they take very little notice of one necessitating a journey by rail. On the shilling day next July the vast working population of Wolverhampton will probably repair to the race-course, where the exhibition is to be held; but very few indeed below the rank of the middle classes would have gone so far as Stafford. The race ground will cost the Local Committee £1,200, including a fee of £100 to the Race Committee for the use of the Grand Stand. The date of the annual race meeting has been altered on account of the Royal Show. The unique, but not altogether picturesque, wonders of the Black Country possess a considerable attraction to strangers, and will no doubt draw many thousands of visitors to Wolverhampton from all parts of the Kingdom in the show week. They will find the great manufacturers of the Midlands willing to put themselves to any trouble and inconvenience, and even to considerable expense and loss, in order to give the guests of Wolverhampton on that occasion an opportunity of inspecting the interesting processes carried on in their remarkable and stupendous establishments.

The Town Council of Hereford have decided not to invite the Royal Agricultural Society to pitch its tent in that ancient city in the year 1872. After visiting the Midlands next summer, the Society intends to travel in the following year into the South Wales district, which includes the counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, and Monmouth, and the Council of the Society has put it to the Corporation of Hereford whether the city is desirous of being chosen as the place of meeting. The first condition is to pay over £2,000 to the Society for expenses, and the second is to provide, free of cost, a convenient and suitable ground for the Show, of not less than seventy acres in extent. To entertain the Society handsomely, especially in a large town, will carry off almost any amount of money, as may be judged from the fact of Manchester having raised a fund of £12,000; but though the amount is very much in the discretion of the population of the district, even a small and sparsely populated city like Hereford would not get off under from three to four thousand pounds, and at that sum would get no credit for hospitality. Then the experience, not only of Wolverhampton this year, but of most of the towns visited by this Society, is that the agriculturists of the country outside, though they are glad enough to have a Royal Show brought near them, are not very liberal in subscribing towards the cost of it. The Town Council of Hereford must not, therefore, be too hastily condemned for a lack of public spirit, but it may be a question whether the assertion of a worthy councillor, Mr. Bosley, that the Society's shows are a "regular swindle" to the towns in which they are held, is quite justified. A feeling seemed to prevail that the Bath and West of England Society (which is now amalgamated with the Southern Counties Association, and travels from South Wales in the West to Kent in the East) is a more desirable guest than the Royal. Mr. Alderman Carless was of opinion that the city had better spend three or four thousand pounds in building a Guildhall than in providing a show ground for the best cattle and agricultural implements of the United Kingdom; and without presuming to decide between the two proposals, the wayfarer in Hereford will at least concur in the opinion that a new civic hall would be a very good addition to the public buildings of the town. So far as Hereford is concerned, it may be taken for granted now that the Royal Show of 1872 will not be held there, and the fact is one to be regretted by many whose business customarily takes them to these exhibitions; for among the small ancient cities of England, there is not one more interesting or more charmingly situated than Hereford. Little Newport, Monmouthshire, proposes to put Hereford to shame. It is doing its utmost to induce the Society to hold its Show in Monmouthshire in 1872, and has already raised upwards of £1,500.

The truck system having been made the subject of an inquiry—not by any means too soon—in the Midland Counties, it is satisfactory to know that the investigation will be thorough, and the results may be such as to affect materially any legislation which may take place, in the coming or succeeding sessions of Parliament, with respect to the relations of capital and labour. It must be rather humiliating to the more intelligent and self-respecting portions of the working classes to hear of employers and foremen in the witness-box at these inquiries gravely discussing with the commissioners the consequences upon the sobriety of the workmen of paying them their wages at this or that particular hour or interval. Whether the men take their pay weekly or fortnightly, it seems to be their ordinary habit to remain away from work at least a day after receiving the money, and the time is spent in what is rather expressively described among them as "soaking." But it ought to be still more humiliating to masters to see the world taken into confidence on such secrets as those of the frame rents. Whether, as Mr. Mundella asserts, the frame rents are unavoidable under existing arrangements or not, whatever may be their demerits and excuses, some of the revelations in connection with them are highly discreditable to employers. The share which the artisan gets of the results of his labour is not so large that he can afford to be not only charged with a percentage on the machinery he uses, but put on to short time, in order to increase the number of men paying full frame rents. It has been given in evidence this week that the frame rents form a highly profitable portion of the manufacturer's business, and that in slack time the largest possible number of men are put upon the frames, at proportionately short time, in order to ensure that all the frames should be paid for, full rent being deducted though the men may make only at the rate of three or four days in the week. These are but incidents of the investigation, the general results of which must not be prejudged. The evidence of Mr. Mundella was very interesting. He is strongly opposed to the truck system: as to the other abuses, he appears to think they should be let to work themselves out of existence by natural attrition.

Birmingham is proud, and not without reason, of its method of treating vagrants. The art of reducing expenditure under this head consists in putting such a pressure upon tramps and wanderers as shall tend to deter them from applying for lodging and relief without inflicting hardship upon the really unfortunate or driving even the vicious to absolute extremities. This golden mean seems to have been discovered in Birmingham, and a meeting of the chairmen and vice-chairmen of the various boards of guardians of the county of Warwickshire has been held to consult with the guardians of the capital of the Midlands on the best means of dealing with vagrancy throughout the county. At present the conference has resulted in nothing more than the examination of the satisfactory statistics produced from Birmingham, and the adoption of a memorial to the Poor Law Board, calling attention to the necessity which exists for new legislation on the subject of vagrancy, and expressing a hope that a general measure will be passed securing uniformity of treatment in all Unions. The memorialists also prayed for a distinction to be made between the treatment prescribed for the honest wayfarer and the confirmed tramp, and also that children found wandering about alone may be dealt with under the Industrial Schools Act. Copies of the memorial having been sent to the boards of guardians of Staffordshire, Leicestershire, Oxfordshire, Worcestershire, Northamptonshire, and Nottinghamshire, asking their co-operation in the matter, the guardians await Mr. Goschen's reply.

Among other notable items of the week in the Midlands is the progress of the search for coal upon the Sandwell estate, near Birmingham, from which great things are expected. The probable depth of the coal is 350 yards. Mr. J. R. Stone, F.G.S., has published a new and very interesting illustrated history of Lichfield Cathedral. The magistrates of West Bromwich have refused to allow Mr. John Abrahams to store a large quantity of gunpowder cartridges, percussion caps, and fulminating mercury at Witton, the scene of one of the recent appalling explosions, and the plans of the applicant will have to be considerably modified.

The Birmingham pantomimes continue to draw crowded houses. The "C. C. C." Christy's Minstrels appear to be greater favourites than ever in the capital of the Midlands, and are making quite a protracted stay. The attendance, unfortunately, was not large at Mr. Chappell's Concert, owing somewhat to the miserable weather, but mainly to the fact that Mr. Sims Reeves was unable to fulfil his engagement. Like the rest of us, he suffers from the bitter, and at the same time changeable, weather. It is harder for him than for those who are disappointed at his non-appearance. Mackney at the Town Hall on Monday night was at his best, and he leaves all other "niggers" a long way behind.

BIRTH.

On the 11th inst., at 11, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham, the wife of Mr. Gabriel, dentist, of a daughter.

"Every mother and housekeeper must often act as family physicians in the numerous illnesses and accidents that occur among children and servants. For many of these cases I have used Perry Davis's Pain Killer, and consider it an indispensable article in the family medicine box."—*New York Examiner.*

OUR FUTURE FIELD ARTILLERY.

"A." who writes to the *Times* on the subject of "Our Future Field Artillery," and who urges that it would be desirable to make our Horse Artillery gun a 12-pounder instead of a 9-pounder, and our field battery gun a 20-pounder instead of a 16-pounder, will be glad to hear that both the guns in question admit of projectiles of the increased weight being fired from them; and the question whether 12 or 9-pounder projectiles should be issued to the Horse Artillery has received a good deal of consideration. It is a point on which professional opinion is sharply divided. There can be no doubt that the 12 lb. projectiles would make the gun more formidable at ranges over 1,000 yards, and if fired with 2 lb. of powder instead of 1¾ lb., the 12 lb. shell would be probably more powerful at all ranges—short as well as long. But, *per contra*, there is the increased weight of the ammunition, which means either a corresponding loss of mobility or a reduction in the number of rounds fired. So nice a problem obviously demands very careful consideration. But in any case it is satisfactory to know not merely that the muzzleloaders now being issued to the Horse Artillery and designated 9-pounders are capable of firing 12-lb. (or even heavier) projectiles, but that they were originally designed to act as 12 pounders.

With regard to the 16-pounder, the common shell for this gun will be a very powerful one, containing over a pound of powder, which is nearly as much as the 32-pounder spherical shell contained. At the same time, the 16-pounder is capable of firing heavier projectiles than those assigned to it, and it is probable that a proportion of 20lb. shells will be issued with each battery, to be used on those occasions on which greater shell-power is necessary. But the gun is already rather light for the 3lb. charge and 16lb. shell which it is proposed to fire from it, and 20lb. shell could be fired only with reduced charges, which means reduced velocity, higher trajectory, less shrapnel and case power—less man-killing power, in fact. And it ought not to be lost sight of that a field-gun is required before everything else to be a man-killing gun. The use of large shell with these guns is a secondary one, which should be subordinated to the other considerations, and which it would be very imprudent to allow to interfere with mobility. Probably the expedient of furnishing a proportion of heavier common shell for 16-pounder batteries will be found to meet the case. As regards the Horse Artillery gun, it would be worth while perhaps to give a trial to two batteries, the one having 12 lb. the other 9 lb. shell, and to compare notes on all the points which contribute to artillery efficiency. In any case, our new guns will be a vast improvement on our old ones, and the 16-pounder, whatever shell it fires, will be beyond question the most powerful field-gun in Europe. The statement in the "Naval and Military Intelligence" of the *Times* that several guns of this class have been ordered is premature. The first specimen of the gun is to be tried this week at Shoeburyness. If the trials prove satisfactory, the manufacture will no doubt proceed. But considering that the 16-pounder has not yet been fired (except at proof), it would be hardly reasonable to expect the authorities to give orders for the commencement of manufacture of 16-pounders for service. A few months will probably elapse before the supply of these guns really commences.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

A little story, told by a correspondent of the *Daily News*, is worth noting. The writer was talking with a German captain near Versailles, and they fell upon the subject of pillage, of which the correspondent had just seen several notable illustrations. The officer defended his men as being the victims of temptation:—"The German soldier (he said) is not naturally inclined to plundering and acts of wanton destruction, but the disposition thereto inevitably arises out of the state of war, especially when carried on in a rich country like France. In the Bohemian campaign of 1866 it was different, for we were mostly quartered in miserable hovels, where there was little temptation to pillage. It is impossible for the officers to prevent it, regrettable as it is. I can understand the fellows tearing down the curtains to make neck wrappers of, but *cannot* make out their smashing drawing-room mirrors." There is a sweet simplicity in this excuse, which it would be a pity to spoil by comment. Where there was nothing to steal, the soldiers didn't steal it; where there is much to steal or to destroy, they do both. *That* is the philosophical view of pillage—and the natural one.—*Birmingham Post.*

For Table Delicacies, Desserts, &c., "Sea Moss Farine" is the most healthful, economical, convenient, and delicious food in the world. A Shilling Packet will produce *Sixteen Quarts* of Blanc Mange, Custard Pudding, Charlotte Russe, Floating Island, &c. Sea Moss Farine is in a far more concentrated form than Corn Flours, Maizena, and other farinaceous or gelatinous articles. Its cheapness, wholesomeness, and simplicity of preparation will commend it to all Hotels, Families, and Restaurants. Sold by all Chemists and Grocers. Sea Moss Farine Co., 266, High Holborn, London. [21

Pure Water.—Alfred Bird, Experimental Chemist, begs to announce that he has perfected his new Carbon Filter, price 7s. 6d. each, which he guarantees shall deliver 60 gallons of the purest water daily.—To be seen in action at 69, Worcester-street, Birmingham. [930

Important.—14, Carr's-lane, Birmingham. Established 1861, for the sale of Pure Tea. Connoisseurs pronounce the Tea sold at this Warehouse superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. Twenty-five per cent. saved in value. [24

Patent Teeth on Soft Gums.—Mr. William J. Watson, Surgeon Dentist, 16, Newhall-street, Birmingham, begs to inform the inhabitants of the Midland Counties, that he is the SOLE INVENTOR and DISCOVERER of a new system of fixing PATENT TEETH on SOFT GUMS, and he being the actual Maker is enabled to supply Teeth *at about one-third the usual charges*. Single Teeth from 3s. 6d. each; Sets from £2 10s., including all charges. Perfectly fitted at one visit. Attendance daily from nine a.m. till eight p.m. Consultation free. [164

Faceache, Toothache, Tic Doloreux.—ADAM SMITH'S NEURALGINE effects a certain cure.—Depôt, 39, Ann-street. Sold by all Chemists; and J. Yardley, of Bloxwich. [107

Holloway's Pills.—Dismiss your doubts; let no one be longer oppressed with the notion that his malady is incurable till these purifying Pills have had a fair trial. When other preparations have failed, these Pills have been used with the most marked success. A course of this admirable medicine clears the blood from all impurities, and so improves its quality. The whole system is thus benefited through the usual channels without loss of strength, shock to the nerves, or other inconvenience; in fact, health is renewed by natural means. For curing diseases of the throat, windpipe, and chest, these Pills have established a pre-eminently world-wide fame, and in complaints of the stomach, liver, and kidneys they are equally efficacious. They are composed of rare balsams, without a grain of mercury or other deleterious substance.

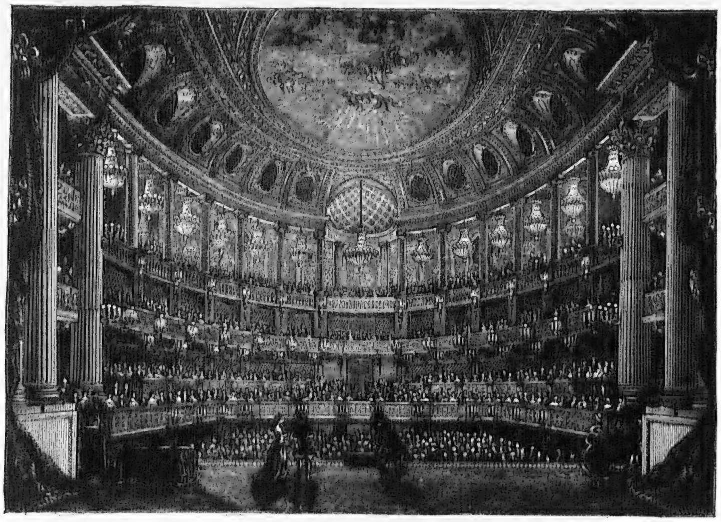
VERSAILLES.

We illustrate on this page the interior of the Hall of Spectacle, one of the handsomest buildings in Versailles. In the reign of Louis XIII. Versailles was only a small village in a forest thirty miles in circuit; and here this prince built a hunting seat about 1632. Between 1661 and 1687 Louis XIV. enlarged it into a magnificent palace, which became the usual residence of the kings of France. By the Treaty of Peace signed at Paris between Great Britain and British North America, the latter power was admitted to be a soverign and independent State, September 3, 1783. A treaty was signed at Versailles on the same day between Great Britain, France, and Spain, by which Pondicherry and Carical, with other possessions in Bengal, were restored to France. Here was held the military festival of the Royal Guards, October 1, 1789, which was immediately followed by the attack of the mob, who massacred the Guards and brought the king back to Paris. It was afterwards the residence of Louis Philippe. The historical gallery was opened in 1837.

A Meteor.—The following letter describes a meteor seen in broad sunshine in West Ross-shire:—"We have witnessed an extraordinary phenomenon to-day. I was on one of the parks at the Isle of Ewe, trying to shoot plovers, Johnny and the boy Murdo with me, when the latter called out, 'Look, look!' and we then saw a thing going comparatively slowly through the air from north-east to south-west. It was long, something like a comet, with a pear-shaped head and a long, rather ragged tail, something like a paper kite. It was snowy white, but beautifully transparent and brilliant as the lime light, and made the sun, which was then (at a quarter to three o'clock) shining gloriously in a cloudless sky, look comparatively dull. It seemed to us to be about 150 yards from the ground, and not above 200 yards from the place where we were standing, but I suspect this must have been an optical illusion. I should think we had watched it for about half a minute, when it suddenly divided into three parts and then vanished. On reaching home, I was just going to tell M. about it, when she called out that she had seen a most extraordinary sight, and which proved to have been exactly what we had seen. One of my shepherds and one of the workmen saw it also, and no doubt hundreds of others through the country."

LIEGE.

The Court in the Bishop's Palace, at Liege, which we illustrate on this page, is a most beautiful and rare piece of work—massive and bold. In 1542 Liege fell into the power of De la Marck, the Boar of Ardennes, who killed the bishop, Louis of Bourbon, and was himself beheaded two years after. The Duke of Marlborough took Liege on October 23, 1670. It was also taken by the French and others at various times up to 1796, when it was annexed to France. In 1814 it was incorporated with the Netherlands, and in 1830 with Belgium.

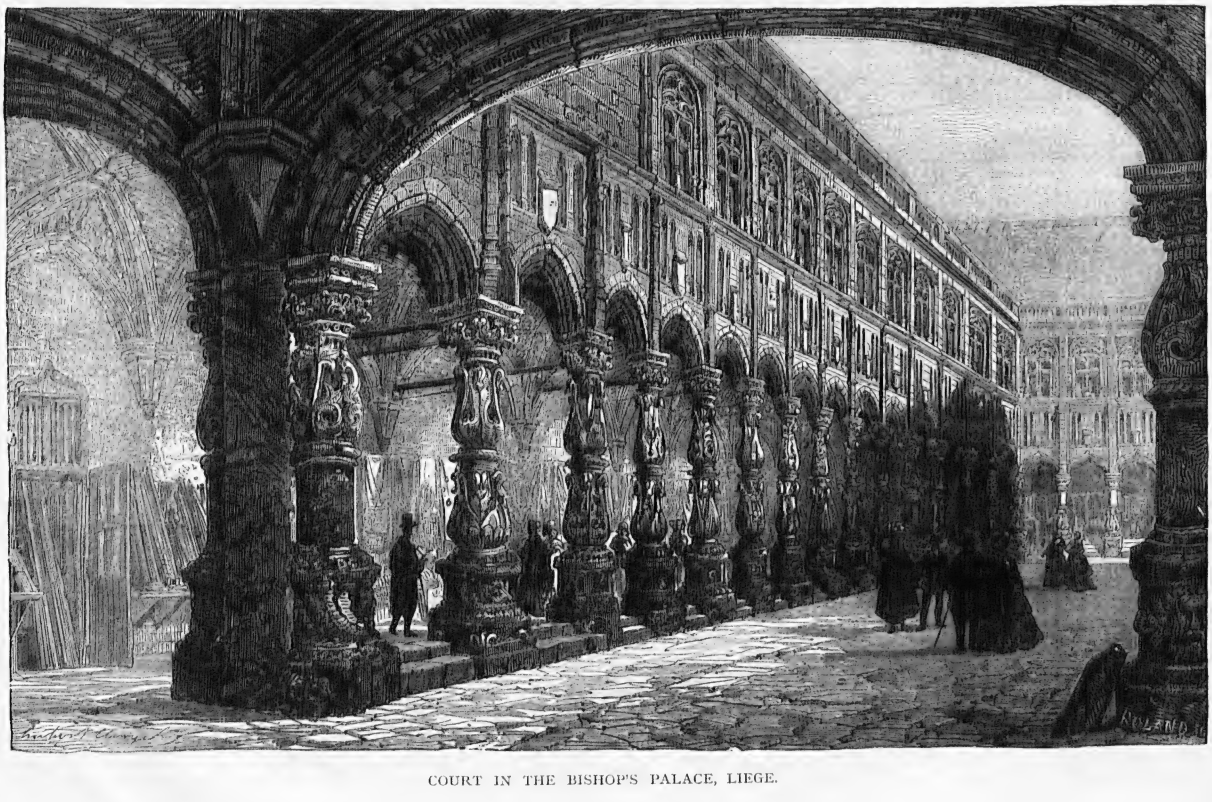


HALL OF SPECTACLE, VERSAILLES.

New Capital for Railways.—A shareholder of the Midland Railway Company is reported to have objected at the meeting this week to raising the new capital by preference shares. He would have preferred it by ordinary stock instead. The point is a very important one in railway management, but the objections of the Midland shareholder, which will be sympathized with by a great many, do not appear to us well founded. The notion seems to be that ordinary shareholders suffer so much by their dividends being intercepted for preference shares and debentures that the process must be put a stop to at all hazards. But this is to apply a wrong remedy. Where the ordinary shareholders will suffer no new capital should be raised at all, and the fact that their dividends are diminished is a proof that the new capital was a mistake. Where a company really wants new capital, the cheapest course for the shareholders is obviously to borrow, which is really done by preference shares as well as debentures. By giving a lien upon the undertaking they burden themselves less than if they were to invite new partners, and they retain any increase of profit to themselves. That this truth is now well understood is proved by the favour of the public towards the division of ordinary stock into "A" and "B." This is nothing but a means of diminishing the capital interested in the fluctuations of the undertaking, and therefore intensifying the effect of new profits as well as of losses. And, on the whole, it is better that the dividend on ordinary shares should be a little risky, that there should be a body of shareholders deeply interested in the prosperity of the line, and not that these should be so numerous as to make a serious loss or profit in amount have almost no perceptible effect on the dividend.—*Economist.*

The arrest of Ships' Stewards.—We are assured by the *Broad Arrow* that there is not the slightest foundation in the report that several naval officers (paymasters) have been placed under arrest in consequence of being implicated with the stewards of the Channel Squadron. The whole of the "fuss" arises from the fact becoming known that some of the stewards in the ships belonging to the Channel Fleet had drawn for their respective ships more fresh beef than they had actually men to victual, the latter being away on leave. It was, however, represented that this was the universal system, whereupon the Admiralty caused a telegram to be sent to "place all stewards under arrest." A subsequent telegram explained that "ships' stewards only" were meant. The result of the first telegram was that many honest stewards were suddenly placed under arrest without any assignable reason.

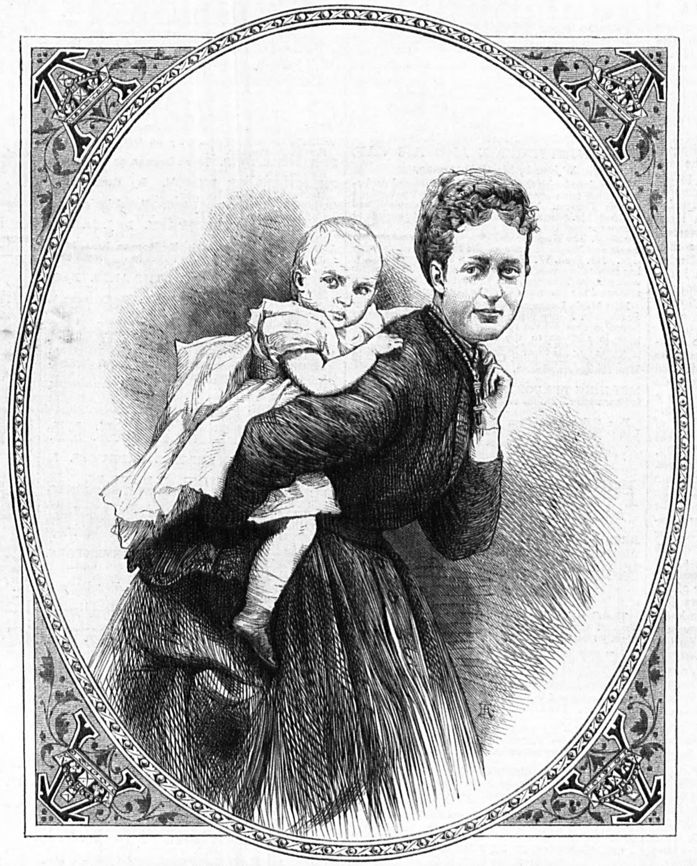
The *Times* is authorised to state that Mr. George Shaw Lefevre has accepted the under-secretaryship not for the Colonies, but for the Home Department. Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen will succeed Mr. Monsell at the Colonial Office.



COURT IN THE BISHOP'S PALACE, LIEGE.

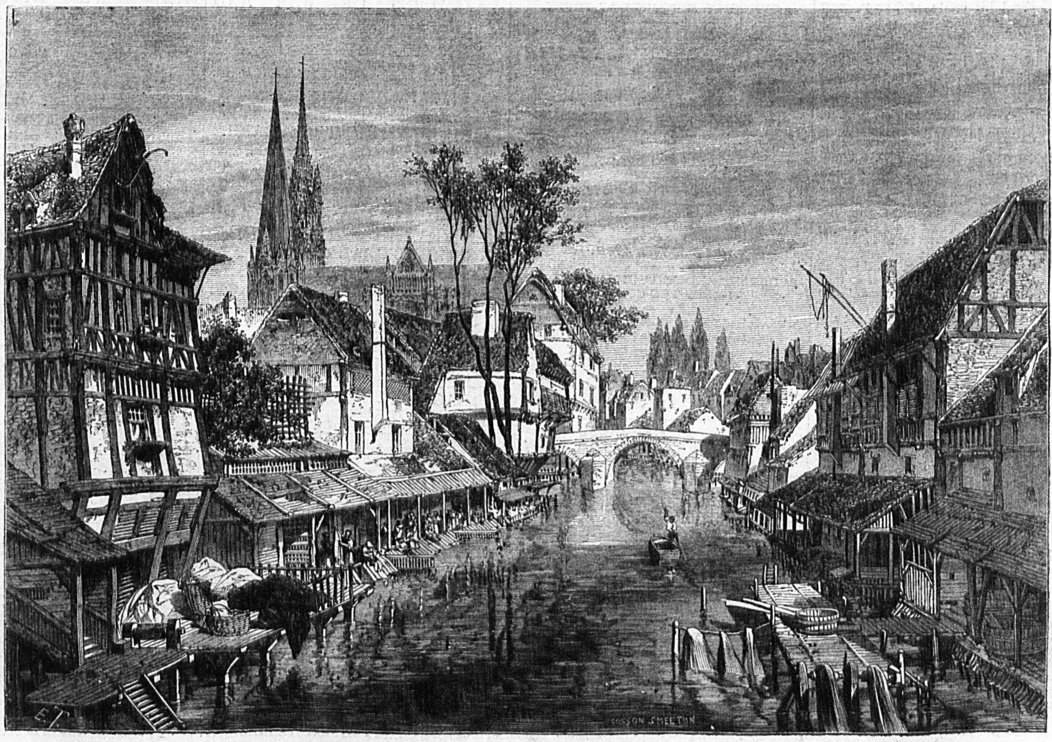
LOVE AND DIRECTORS.

THERE may, perhaps, be more than one point of mental dissimilarity between the conventional "City man" and Lord Bacon, but it is clear that, at all events, they differ about the effect of marriage upon the character. Lord Bacon thought that, though a man with a wife and family might be slower than a bachelor to run great risks for patriotic ends, yet that he would be the better citizen, so far as steadiness and honesty are concerned. Notwithstanding what has been said about fighting for the hearth, it may be that those historians are right who attribute what they call the weakening of public spirit to the greater importance enjoyed by women in modern society. But commercial magnates can hardly have the more conspicuous public virtues in their mind when they forbid their clerks to marry on a less annual income than £150, and therefore we must suppose that they differ from Lord Bacon as to the influence of matrimony in enhancing and developing the private virtues. With all due submission to modern enlightenment, we are inclined to think that for once the wisdom of Clapham and Cheapside, Lothbury and Sydenham, is below that of the author of the "Novum Organum." Of course, of the two or three motives which may presumably have dictated the order in question, one at least is obvious, and on the surface. Commercial clerks must necessarily be trusted to a large extent with actual coin and notes, with bills and cheques, and to a much larger extent with opportunities of forging and stealing, Half of them would be useless if they were not so trusted, and only a very small proportion appear to prove unfaithful. Of course, too, it is easy to imagine cases in which a married man might be driven to peculation, or, as as he would probably at first intend, to unlicensed borrowing. But we are by no means sure that young men, living alone in London on, say £100 or £120 a year, are not likely to be more often in want of money than if they were husbands and fathers. The difference between a man's housekeeping and a woman's goes for something, and it must be remembered that domestic economy occupies a great part of the woman's mind, while the man can only think of it after giving all the best of his time and energy to his employer. Moreover, most married men spend their evenings at home, while most unmarried young men go out for amusement, which, however cheap it may be, costs something. The balance of normal expense, therefore, is probably against the bachelors, while all of what may be called the preservative influences is on the side of their rivals. Indeed, except a youth living alone in London has a very strong head or very strong principles, his leisure hours are periods of considerable danger. He lives for two or three hours every evening as though he belonged to a rank higher than that which he actually occupies, and he mingles with people who can, as the saying is, spend a pound to his shilling. He is under continual temptation to redress the balance by spending some of the pounds which come within his reach without belonging to him. He is exceedingly likely to be infected by the betting mania. With a moral sense continually exposed to debilitating influences, he is by no means exempt from requests that he will give or lend money which he cannot afford. On the other hand, the married clerk has almost passed into a proverb for staid respectability. And no wonder. He and his hold on to life by his preserving his character, while his existence is a daily discipline in self-denial. The inference from this is so obvious as to create a doubt whether the recent prohibition of marriage under £150 a year can have been intended solely to preserve the subjects of it from temptation. It seems at least possible that the object may have been to secure a certain smartness of appearance among the young men concerned, or to evade the sort of semi-obligation, which employers sometimes acknowledge, to assist a servant who, without fault of his own, is in temporary want of a little money. It may even arise from a resolution to prosecute with an easy conscience possible defaulters. But we suspect that, in any case, it is short-sighted policy.—*The Press.*



H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.—(*From a Photograph by* DOWNEY, *Newcastle-on-Tyne.*)

HER MAJESTY'S frigate, Valorous, drifted from her moorings in Plymouth Sound on to a shingle bank on Monday night, her chains having given way during a sudden squall. Fortunately the frigate, whose keel took the ground, was brought up with an anchor just in time to save her going broadside on the bank. She has sustained little injury.



CHARTRES.

THE CRISIS IN ROUMANIA.

THE Bucharest correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* writes:—"The new ministry has now been appointed, under the presidency of M. John Ghika. Prince Charles wished to make M. Costaforn his Premier, but the latter, finding that he would not be able to secure a majority in the Chamber, declined, and recommended that M. Ghika should be charged with the task, to which the prince was compelled reluctantly to consent. The new Cabinet consists entirely of men who are devoted to M. Ghika, and the only member of it who is at all known as a public man—M. Stourdza, late diplomatic agent at Constantinople—is his relative. The crisis which threatened the Hohenzollern dynasty in Roumania has thus for the moment been averted, though at the price of the elevation of a man who will not neglect the opportunities afforded by his new position. Already M. Ghika is the *de facto* Prince of Roumania, and he hopes at no very distant period to become so *de jure* as well."

STANFORD'S NEW WAR-MAP.—The campaign has moved out of its old lines since the first batch of war-maps was published, and Mr. Stanford has followed. His "large scale war-map," printed in separate sections, with a key, enables the reader of telegrams and correspondents' letters to make out the doings of the improvised French armies which have held the German forces at bay since the fall of Metz, and to mark out the slow course of the invasion.

THE *Eastern Budget* publishes a description of the present state of what is called "the Danubian question," which is to be one of the subjects of discussion at the approaching Conference. It is pointed out that, upon the restoration of the predominance of Russia in the Black Sea, it will be necessary to create guarantees for the free exit of ships from the Danube. "The commercial experience of the last few years," says the writer, "shows that Western Europe especially is interested in keeping watch over the mouths of the Danube." It is also to be considered whether the care of making this new European river as useful as possible is to devolve on Austro-Hungary alone. This is one of the points which her representative will have to bring forward at the Conference, and it is expected that the representatives of the other Powers, while giving the necessary attention to the main object of the Conference, will also extend a fair consideration to the claims of Austria.

CORRESPONDING cards are visibly extending. Besides Germany and Austria-Hungary, where they originated, they have already been introduced into Denmark, France, Great Britain, Holland, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, and the United States. They are about to be adopted in Belgium and Italy.

SEVERAL guns, on the model of the Prussian 16-pounder field-guns, are being made at Woolwich. These guns are being manufactured upon the Fraser principle of steel and iron; they are to be rifled with three grooves, and their weight is 13 cwt. One of these guns has already been completed, and forwarded to Shoeburyness for trial.

MR. MONSELL, the new Postmaster-General, has through the Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, offered his estate at Tervos, near Limerick, as a temporary residence for the Pope, in the event of his Holiness being exiled from Rome.

FROM April 1st to January 7th the national revenue amounted to £47,229,831 as compared with £52,109,143 in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure had been £54,790,008. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £909,292.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Echo du Parlement* says it is believed that Lord Granville instigated the adjournment of the Conference in order to introduce the question of peace after the capitulation of Paris.

A BELGRADE paper announces that the Servian Government has sent a note to Constantinople requesting Turkey to abdicate her rule over the Servian provinces.

THE Bishop of Winchester, speaking at Southampton yesterday, urged that, if it were possible, the appointment of a School Board should be avoided. The education of children, his lordship went on to say, must be a uniform progress of body, soul, and mind. The education of the mind at the expense of the soul was as disastrous in its effects, though perhaps not so patent to the eye, as the development of the mind at the expense of the body. If the whole duty of educating the nation were observed, every person would be provided with a Christian education.

DURING the night of Saturday or early on Sunday morning a prisoner succeeded in effecting his escape from Hertford Gaol. His name is William Gordon, aged 32, described as a confectioner, tramping from Edinburgh, and on the 4th of August last he was committed for burglary and stealing a silver tankard and other plate from the house of Mr. James Adams, at Bishop Stortford. The prisoner was employed in the goal as a tailor, and effected his escape in the following manner:—He was locked up as usual on Saturday night, and when the patrol left duty at six in the morning he reported all safe. At seven o'clock Gordon was missing. He had removed a small iron grating in his cell by forcing out the wood work in which it was fixed, by the aid, it is supposed, of his tailor's shears. He scaled the outer wall of the prison by an improvised rope, consisting of his sheets and blankets, and which he had taken the precaution to weight with metal buttons served out to him in his capacity of tailor. Every effort was made at once by the Governor of the goal, Mr. S. Hatchard, to secure the runaway's capture. This is the second escape from Hertford prison within three months.

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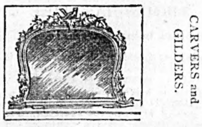

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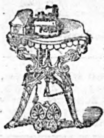

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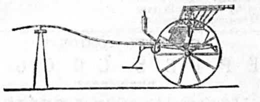

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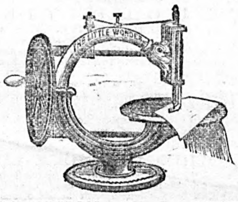

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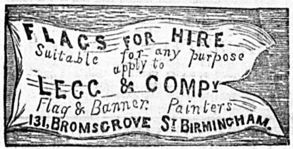

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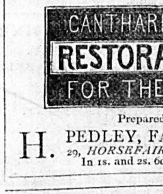

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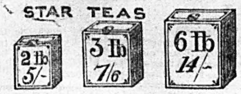

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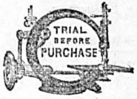

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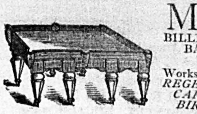

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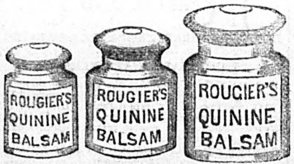

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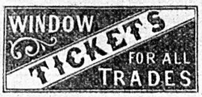

First-class Tickets for Birmingham and Sheffield Goods.

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THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST

DANGEROUS IMITATIONS

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BLACK SILKS, in the GREATEST VARIETY.

SHOW ROOMS for MOURNING, MILLINERY, MANTLES, and DRESSMAKING.

Funerals efficiently and economically CONDUCTED in every part of the country.

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PROPRIETORS. [675

SAUNDER'S EAU BLONDE OR GOLDEN HAIR WATER, quickly changes the Hair into the Golden Colour so much admired. Pure, simple, harmless, and perfectly effective; no fear of failure, norany apprehension of injury to the Hair. Price 4s. 6d.; double size, 7s. 6d.

J. TOUZEAU SAUNDERS, 143, Oxford Street, W. [202

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

[218

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SUCCESSORS TO RICHARD LLOYD,

GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSEMEN AND UNDERTAKERS,

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Established upwards of Half a Century.

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THE OLD-ESTABLISHED RESIDENT DENTIST,

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WHERE HE IS IN DAILY ATTENDANCE FROM 9 *a.m.*, UNTIL 6 *p.m.*

Single Teeth from 5s. Complete Set from £5.

N.B.—Only one Visit required from Country Patients. Notice particularly Name and Address. [115

SALVAGE STOCK.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MESSRS.

RUDLAND AND SMITH

Have much pleasure in announcing that through the prompt and liberal settlement of their claim on the part of the LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, from whom they have purchased the SALVAGE on favourable terms, they will OFFER, on MONDAY NEXT, the 16th inst.—the whole of their

STOCK OF CARPETS AND FURNISHING GOODS

(Damaged by the late Fire)

at such prices as will ensure an immediate clearance. They will also dispose of the remainder of their STOCK not damaged, comprising all descriptions of CARPETS, RUGS, FLOOR CLOTHS, CURTAIN MATERIALS of all kinds, WHITE CURTAINS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c., at a considerable Reduction, in order to make an entire clearance for the reception of a

NEW SPRING STOCK

ON THE

REBUILDING OF THE PREMISES.

RUDLAND AND SMITH,

UNION PASSAGE, BIRMINGHAM. [217

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NEXT of KIN (1871 ed.) Now ready, a Classified and Descriptive INDEX (of 20,000 names guaranteed) to Advertisements for Next of Kin, Chancery Heirs, Legatees, &c., from 1700 to 1871, post free 32 stamps. Address, Mr. CULLMER, 17, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London, W.C. [858

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BIRMINGHAM CANAL NAVIGATIONS.—The Committee of the Birmingham Canal Company are prepared to RECEIVE OFFERS of LOANS, at Four per cent. per annum, for periods of three, five, or seven years, or to be repayable at six months' notice.

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A Commission of ½ (one half) per cent. is allowed to applicants.

Any amount of Stock, not being a fraction of a pound can be subscribed for and transferred.

Applications to be made to Mr. Robert Thomas, Clerk to the Company, at the Navigation Office, Paradise Street, Birmingham. [104

NOTICE.

G. ORAM supplies on Hire, FURNITURE, BEDDING, GLASS, CHINA, etc. Houses completely Furnished for the week, or any other time. 500 Cane Chairs and Rout Seats for Hire.—Address, 124, Broad-street. Selling off, at a Great Reduction, a Lot of Surplus Stock. BARGAINS.—Second-hand Cottage PIANOFORTES, by Broadwood and others; Garden Seats, 12s. 6d. each, Garden Rollers, large and small Fire-proof safes, Doors for strong rooms, Copying Presses; Garden Chairs, 4s. 6d. each; large and other Office Tables; large Music Boxes, large and small Harmoniums, Office Fittings, Counters, round and oval Loo Tables; Bagatelle and Billiard Tables, and folding Boards; large Oak Bookcase; 1,000 dozen Champagne Bottles, at 6d. doz.; all other kinds of Wine Bottles for sale cheap; 500 Cane Chairs, used once, 2s. each. LOT OF FOREIGN WINES, in Cask, or Bottle, or in Bond, for Sale, at one-half their usual price, all warranted, and taken back if not approved of; Sample Bottles, delivered anywhere, on approval, Port at 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 2d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d., and 3s. per Bottle. 1847 Port and 1834 Sherry, part of Burdett's Stock, at 3s. 4d., worth quite double. Claret, 1s., Champagne, 2s. No charge for Bottles. All kinds of Wine Bottles Bought and on Sale in any quantities. Sandeman's celebrated 1863 vintage Ports, 36s. dozen, or £60 per Pipe, very choice for laying down.

G. ORAM'S GREAT FURNISHING MART, 124, BROAD-STREET, BIRMINGHAM. Send for a List how to Furnish a House for £6, £20, £50, and £100. [576

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CANAL AND RAILWAY.

THE COMPANY send COAL by Railway, in Trucks to all Stations, and load Canal Boats at their extensive Wharves on the Anglesey Branch of the Birmingham Canal, adjoining the Colliery, and also at Hednesford Basin, Cannock.

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DEEP COAL	11s. 0d.	per ton.
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CANNEL GAS COAL, 11,000 FEET OF GAS PER TON.

Illuminating power of Gas in Standard Candles, 32½ Candles.

For prices by Railway, including rate, apply to

JOHN N. BROWN,

56, *Union-passage, Birmingham.*

London Offices: 455, *New Oxford-street.*

June 1st, 1870. [793

THE EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY 9, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-st., London, appoint Agents in every Town for the sale of their Teas. A good living may be made by this Agency. Apply for Prospectus as above. [853

WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES are superseding all others.—PRIZE MEDALS, London, 1862; Paris, 1867. Gold from £15 15s.; Silver from £6 6s.—68, Cornhill; 230, Regent-street; and 76, Strand. [842

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES REPOSITORY,

No. 1, CHEAPSIDE, BIRMINGHAM.

MR. J. M. CLAYWORTH begs to inform Noblemen, Gentlemen, and the Public in general, that he will hold his next STUD SALES on

THURSDAY, January 19th; and on

THURSDAY, February 2nd.

Sales by Auction every Thursday; by Private Treaty, Daily. [35

BOWATERS' PRIZE ARTIFICIAL TEETH defy all Competition for NATURAL APPEARANCE, MASTICATION, ARTICULATION, and COMFORT. Teeth fixed from 5s. per Tooth, including all charges.

W. BOWATER, Surgeon Dentist, &c., 142, Broad-street, Birmingham.

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Principal Depot: Oriel House, Bull Street, Birmingham.

Works: 121, Great Charles-street, Birmingham.

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JOSEPH HARRIS, Proprietor.

The above are the largest and most complete Dye Works in the Midland Counties. [115

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LOMBARD-STREET, and CHARING CROSS,

LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1782.

Prompt and liberal Loss Settlements.

Insurances effected in all parts of the world.

610] GEO. W. LOVELL, *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

OFFICE FOR THE RECOVERY OF DEBTS, through the medium of the County Court, CHRIST CHURCH PASSAGE, New Street, Birmingham. W. EGGINGTON, Agent.

Parties having Book Debts for Sale treated with. [111

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTISTS,

NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

WILL FINALLY CLOSE ON JANUARY 14, 1871.

THE EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN DAILY,

From 10 till 5 o'clock;

AND EVERY EVENING,

From 7 till 10 o'clock.

ADMISSION - - TWOPENCE. [28

BORDER COUNTIES DOG AND POULTRY, PIGEON, AND CANARY SHOW.

PRESIDENT.—The LORD-LIEUTENANT of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

THIS SHOW will be held on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of February, 1871, in the County Mews, CARLISLE, when £250 will be given in Money. Also, a large number of Cups and other valuable PRIZES.

Prize Lists and Entry Forms can be had on application on and after January 3rd, 1871.

Entries close, February 1st, 1871.

J. C. CARRICK, Hon. Sec.

OFFICES.—11, Bank Street, Carlisle. [204

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R. SYSON,

HOSIER, GLOVER, SHIRT MAKER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

85, *NEW STREET.*

(OPPOSITE SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.)

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THE HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE.

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SCHOFIELD AND JORDAN,

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CHARLES REEVES,

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20, *GEORGE-STREET, PARADE,*

BIRMINGHAM. [103

MR. J. SWINSON,

DENTIST.

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Hours, from 10 till 6. [80

J. CREESE AND CO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS, PRINTERS, EMBOSSERS,

WHOLESALE STATIONERS, &c.,

Most gratefully acknowledge the great and increasing patronage bestowed upon them during upwards of Nine years, and respectfully inform their friends that they have recently re-arranged their premises, and laid down Steam Machinery, to enable them to execute orders with greater promptitude.

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COMPANION to the SICK ROOM. The QUEEN'S LAVENDER WATER, the most Fragrant, Refreshing, and Lasting of Perfumes. J. PROCTER (late Thonger and Gray), 104, Broad Street, Islington, Birmingham. [27

WAR!—ORDER OF THE DAY.

DRESS!

RIGHT ABOUT FACE! QUICK MARCH

TO THE

GLOBE HAT WAREHOUSE for a Brilliant Smart HAT, the crowning point of a Gentleman's *personnel.*

BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED.

9s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 11s. 6d., 12s. 6d.

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Improved TROUSER BUTTONS, made with any Name and Address. St. Paul's-square, Birmingham. Patterns by Post. [779

GOLD SPECTACLES.—The largest and best assortment of handsome GOLD SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES set with best Pebbles, at 41, Bull-street, Birmingham.

JAMES GARGORY, Optician.

ELEGANT PRESENTS.—The largest and best assortment of Foreign NOVELTIES to be found in the Midland Counties.

JAMES GARGORY, 41, Bull-street, Birmingham. [679

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ROUTLEDGE (LATE THOMAS),

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CABINET FURNITURE OF FIRST-CLASS MAKE.

BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING SUITABLE FOR THE MANSION OR COTTAGE.

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PATENT TEETH ON SOFT GUMS.

MR. WILLIAM J. WATSON,

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Supplies every description of Artificial Teeth and Gums so largely advertised, at about one-third of the usual charges, being the *actual maker.*

SINGLE TEETH FROM 3s. 6d.,

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Only address, [40

16, *NEWHALL-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*

PERFECT PAINLESS FIXING

Of Everlasting

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

BY

MR. LYONS, SURGEON DENTIST,

52, NEW STREET,

(Nearly Opposite Theatre Royal).

FROM 3s. 6d. A TOOTH. [63

BUYERS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELLERY can have a Liberal Discount for Cash, at SWINDEN and SONS, 27, Temple-street, Birmingham. [956

PIANOFORTES & HARMONIUMS

THE BEST OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

For Sale or Hire, and on the Three Years' System,

AT MR. RUSSELL'S MUSIC WAREHOUSE,

25, BENNETT'S HILL, BIRMINGHAM.

NEW MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE. [118

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THOMAS UNDERWOOD,

LITHOGRAPHER AND STATIONER,

FROM CARR'S LANE,

TO 42, CASTLE-STREET,

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CONEY AND CO.,

CORKSCREW AND FANCY STEEL TOY MAKERS,

Invite the attention of Merchants and Factors to their WHISTLE RAILWAY KEYS and Corkscrews, just Registered by them, in Steel, German Silver, &c.;

Light, Compact, Efficient, Cheap.

80 (Top), LIONEL STREET. [748

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BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE

MANUFACTURERS & WAREHOUSEMEN.

7 and 8, CORN MARKET, WORCESTER.

N.B.—The new and Spacious Show-rooms are now open. Inspection is invited. [782

DINING & LUNCHEON ROOMS.

THE STORES.

TOP OF NEW STREET.

(Opposite the Town Hall),

BIRMINGHAM,

J. HILLMAN, Proprietor.

Gentlemen Dining at this Establishment will find every comfort that a large and well-fitted Dining Room can afford.

HOT JOINTS, FISH, SOUPS, &c.,

FROM TWELVE TILL FOUR.

Ales and Dublin Stout of the finest quality. Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MISS DRAPER, BERLIN AND FANCY REPOSITORY, from 24, BENNETT'S HILL, to 81, NEW STREET, OPPOSITE THE SOCIETY OF ARTISTS. [131

Agent for Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines.

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TARAXACUM OR DANDELION CHOCOLATE.

Prepared from the pure inspissated Juice of the Dandelion Root, combined with Chocolate.

A most agreeable Article of Diet for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper, and invaluable to persons predisposed to Affections of the Liver, Spasms, Flatulency, Weak Digestion, or General Debility.

FROM ALL CHEMISTS.

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Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND on the Capital Stock of the Company, at the rate of TEN POUNDS PER CENT. PER ANNUM, free from Income-tax, and a Bonus of One Shilling per Share, also free from Income-tax, will be paid at any of the above offices of the Company, on and after the 20th instant, between the hours of Ten and Three o'clock.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 21st instant.

GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.

St. Ann's-square, Manchester, 5th January, 1871.

Birmingham Offices—

UNION STREET,

(Premises formerly occupied by Midland Bank.)

THOMAS SUTTON, Superintendent Fire Department.

JOHN A. CUNNINGHAME, Resident Secretary. [219

MONEY.—From £100 to £3,000, various Sums, to be immediately ADVANCED, on approved Freehold or Leasehold Securities.—Apply to Mr. JOHN BARNSLEY. Offices next the Queen's College, 36, Paradise-street, Birmingham. [836

MONEY LENT for Three Years, repayable quarterly, on approved Personal Security. THE FULL SUM ADVANCED.—Apply (if by letter with four stamps) to JAMES BATE, Minories, Birmingham. [827

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EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled— [959

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London.

TO CLEAN AND PRESERVE THE TEETH, USE HAMPSON'S

FLUODENTINE, or LIQUID DENTRIFICE. Three or four drops on the moistened brush is sufficient for one application. It cleanses the enamel, hardens the gums, and sweetens the breath. Invaluable to Smokers. See Dr. Hassall's Report and Medical Testimonials. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d., 3s., and 5s. each, by Chemists and Perfumers generally, and by R. HAMPSON, Chemist, 63, Piccadilly, Manchester.

BIRMINGHAM AGENT:

ARBLASTER, LATE CHRISTIAN. [934

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.—AGUA AMARELLA restores the human hair to its pristine hue, no matter at what age. J. GOSNELL AND CO. have at length, with the aid of one of the most eminent chemists, succeeded in perfecting this wonderful liquid. It is now offered to the public in a more concentrated form, and at a lower price. Sold in bottles at 3s. each, also 5s., 7s. 6d., and 15s. each, including brush. [851

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'S CHERRY TOOTH PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth Powder, gives the Teeth a Pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 1s. 6d. per pot.—Angel Passage, 93, Upper Thames-street, London. [852

SPANISH FLY is the acting ingredient in ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL, which speedily produces whiskers and thickens hair. 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.; sent by post for 54, 84, and 144 stamps.—Alex. Ross, 248, High Holborn, London, and all chemists.

HAIR CURLING FLUID.—248, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—ALEX. ROSS'S CURLING FLUID curls ladies' and gentlemen's hair immediately it is applied. Sold at 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.; sent post free for 54, 84, and 144 stamps. Had of all chemists. [13

THE NUTRITIOUS COCOA FOOD

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

COST, ONE HALFPENNY PER FEED.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

PALMER AND CO.

39, *WILSON-STREET, FINSBURY, LONDON.*

Delivered free everywhere.

One Cwt., equal to 800 Feeds, for 34s.

Testimonials, with sample, sent free on application.

Consumers testify that this is the best and most economical Cattle Food to be procured, as, irrespective of its condimental properties, the ground work, *being Pure Cocoa*, is in itself good market value. [68

INDIGESTION.—The Medical Profession adopt Morson's Preparation of PEPSINE as the true remedy.—Sold in bottles and boxes from 2s. by all Pharmaceutical Chemists and the Manufacturers.—THOS. MORSON & SON, 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London. [845

CHRISTIAN'S PATE DE LICHEN, in the form of Lozenges, removes phlegm, and gives relief in most disorders of the voice, throat, and chest. In colds, accompanied by cough, hoarseness, and the peculiar tickling and dryness in the throat usually called huskiness, its beneficial effects are felt almost immediately. If taken on leaving heated rooms, it will often be found a preventive of the above complaints. Being free from any preparation of opium, it may be given to children as well as adults. Boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Manufactured only at CHRISTIAN'S, New Street, Birmingham. [408

GLENFIELD STARCH is the only kind used in Her Majesty's Laundry.

Those ladies who have not yet used the Glenfield Starch are respectfully solicited to give it a trial, and carefully follow out the directions printed on every package, and they will say, like the Queen's laundress, it is the finest Starch they ever used. [846

Printed for the Proprietors, and Published by GEORGE WILLIAMS, at 102, Fleet-street, London, and 108, New-street, Birmingham.—January 14, 1871.